

FBIS

DAILY REPORT

CONTENTS

Middle East & North Africa

Vol V No 148

31 July 1979

INTER-ARAB AFFAIRS

PLO States Conditions for Accepting Resolution 242 [AL-MUSTAQBAL 28 Jul]	A 1
Official on New Formula	A 3
Palestinian Leaders Reportedly Reconsidering Foreign Visits	A 3
PLO Issues Statement on Palestinian Conference in Jerusalem [VOP]	A 4
Sami 'Attari May Be Zuhayr Muhsin's Successor	A 4

ARABIAN PENINSULA

KUWAIT

Oil Ministry Raises Price of Liquefied Gas	C 1
AL-ANBA' Reports Reduction of Oil Production Considered	C 1
Ministry Denial	C 1
AL-ANBA' Questions Restriction of Domestic Gas Consumption	C 1
AR-RA'Y AL-'AMM: Egyptians, Israelis Planned Muhsin Death [26 Jul]	C 2
Stock Market Opens to Companies from Other Countries	C 2

QATAR

Public Prosecutor Sums Up at Rushdi Murder Trial	C 3
--	-----

SAUDI ARABIA

YAR Foreign Minister Meets With Prince al-Faysal	C 3
Defense Minister Discusses Efforts To Solve Mideast Problem	C 4
ROSE AL-YUSUF Reports Leftist Organizations in Country	C 4

EGYPT

As-Sadat Visit to China in August Denied	D 1
Khalil Asks for Clarifications on UNTSO Deployment	D 1
Ghali Comments on U.S. Call for Tripartite Meeting	D 1
AL-AKHBAR Interviews An-Nazir on Foreign, Arab Aid [25 Jul]	D 2
Shir'on Peres Sends Cable to President As-Sadat	D 4
As-Sadat Reply	D 4
UN's Brian Urquhart Meets Ghali, Makes Statement	D 4
Urquhart, Siilasvuo Depart	D 5
Minister Ghali Meets African Diplomats, Makes Statement	D 5
Ghali Meets Indian Ambassador, Discusses Nonalignment	D 6
Sudanese Vice President Ibrahim Arrives in Cairo	D 6
Foreign Ministry Denies Sending Special Envoy to Moscow	D 6
AL-AHRAM Reports Egypt's Attitude Toward Havana Conference	D 7
'Official Source' Denies Egypt Involved in Muhsin Murder	D 7
AL-AHRAM Comments on Iraqi 'Liquidations,' Axis with Saudis	D 7

IRAQ

ATH-THAWRAH Urges OPEC To Resist Carter's Energy Program	E 1
VOL Indicates USSR Involved in Coup Attempt	E 1
MENA Details Syrian Involvement in Coup Attempt	E 1

JORDAN

AD-DUSTUR Comments on U.S. References to Dialog With PLO [29 Jul]	F 1
---	-----

LEBANON

Al-Huss, Al-As'ad Discuss New Parliamentary Session	G 1
Israelis Shell Western Sector 30 Jul, No Casualties	G 1
Heavy Fire in Beirut, Israeli Shelling of Palestinians	G 1
New Communist Party Leader Fears Military Dictatorship	G 2
[Kuwait AS-SIYASAH 26 Jul]	
Socialist Party Leader Leaves for Moscow 30 Jul	G 2

NORTH AFRICA

ALGERIA

EL MOUDJAHID Reports Benyahia Monrovia Statement [20-21 Jul]	I 1
--	-----

LIBYA

Cuban Vice President Garcia Frias Arrives 27 Jul	I 2
Meets At-Turayki	I 3
Turkish Deputy Prime Minister Cetin Arrives 27 Jul	I 3
Committee Meetings Begin	I 3
Cooperation Documents Signed With GDR 30 Jul	I 3

SUDAN

Somali President Siad Barre Arrives 28 Jul	I 4
29 Jul Departure	I 4

TUNISIA

L'ACTION Reports Nourra Interview in Saudi Weekly [18 Jul]	I 4
--	-----

WESTERN SAHARA

Executive Committee Discusses Recent Developments	I 6
Prime Minister: Mauritanian Prisoners To Be Released	I 6

ISRAEL

Dayan: Lack of Coordination in Visits to Egypt	N 1
[YEDI'OT AHARONOT 31 Jul]	
Dayan Reports Egyptian Violations in Al-'Arish Airfield	N 1
[HA'ARETZ 30 Jul]	
MENA Reports 'Ali, Weizman News Conference	N 2
'Ali Rejects Proposal for Joint Patrols in Sinai	N 3
[YEDI'OT AHARONOT 30 Jul]	

Begin's Condition Reportedly Improving	N 3
Arabs, Bedouins Demonstrate, Clash With KAKH 30 Jul	N 3
MA'ARIV: West Bank Arabs Accelerating Construction [26 Jul]	N 4

IRAN

KUNA: Khaqani Arrested in 'Retaliation' for Arab Violence	R 1
Foreign Ministry Denies Involvement in Iraqi Coup Attempt	R 1
Ambassador to Iraq Interviewed	R 2
Tehran Reports Details of 3 Aug Constituent Assembly Elections	R 3
Bakhtiar Plans No Role	R 3
Khomeyni Meets With Ayatollah Golpaygani	R 3
Ayatollah Shari'atmadari Interviewed on Constitution	R 3
FRG Urged To Disavow Anti-Iranian Press Campaign	R 5
KWU Official Confirms Withdrawal From Nuclear Plants [DPA]	R 7
Tehran Paper Reports on Marivan Situation, Protests	R 7
Renewed Fighting Reported	R 8
Governor General Reports Progress	R 9
Casualties Reported in Clash	R 9
Agreement Reached on Release of Razi Hostages	R 9
Yazdi Comments on Regional Cooperation Organization	R 9
Railroad Employees Rescued, Rail Links With Turkey Resumed	R 10
Weapons, Ammunition Confiscated by Guards in Abadan	R 10
Guerrilla Arrested in Khorramshahr	R 10
NIOC Official Comments on 27 July Explosion	R 10
Gendarmerie Personnel Locate Arms, Opium	R 11
Sanjabi Tribesmen Willing To 'Confront' Counterrevolutionaries	R 11
Sanandaj Radio Center Attacked; Staff Beaten Up	R 11
Calm Returns To Evan-e Gharb After Shootings	R 12
Esfahan Marks Anniversary of Shah's Military Government	R 12

SOUTH ASIA

AFGHANISTAN

Kabul Carries Amin Interview With Turkish Correspondent	S 1
Part I	S 1
Part II	S 3

INDIA

Delhi Announces More Cabinet Portfolios	S 4
---	-----

PAKISTAN

Haq Discusses Economic Issues, Announces Some Relief	S 5
--	-----

SRI LANKA

President Wants Parliamentary Committee on Tamil Charges	S 7
Keuneman Ousted as CP Secretary General	S 7

PLO STATES CONDITIONS FOR ACCEPTING RESOLUTION 242

JN281622 Paris AL-MUSTAQBAL in Arabic 28 Jul 79 pp 4, 5 JN

[Text] The Western press is entitled to ask the Arabs: What after the rejection of the Camp David agreement? The Western press is also entitled to ask: What is the alternative to Camp David?

When the Western press asks and discusses this, it is certainly not doing so out of concern for our interests, but is doing it, first and last, out of great concern for Western interests.

Western interests are simply focused on continuing the flow of Arab oil in quantities and prices which do not threaten the Western economies.

Camp David has not secured these interests. On the contrary, it has threatened them directly. Therefore, it is in the West's interest to look for a "comprehensive solution of the Middle East issues."

It has been confirmed to date that the Camp David agreement and the subsequent separate peace treaty between Egypt and Israel which stemmed from it were not the road to this solution or even the beginning of such a solution, as its advocates and heroes claimed.

It is evident that the United States, the leader of the Western world, is placing all its weight behind preventing the treaty's collapse, although at the beginning, the United States opposed the idea that the Camp David "process" should only stop at the point of concluding a separate peace between Egypt and Israel.

However, this U.S. position does not contradict the Western, in particular the European, discussion currently taking place to find a way out of the vicious circle of Camp David. In essence the peace treaty's conclusion does not necessarily mean that there should not be another alternative or alternatives to Camp David.

An Arab diplomat, who visited Paris recently, summed up the situation by saying that it is "something like looking for a formula to circumvent Anwar as-Sadat rather than topple him, as the Arabs want."

What does it mean to circumvent Anwar as-Sadat?

Succinctly, and this is what is currently being prepared for, it means the alternative that satisfies the Arab states rejecting Camp David and the PLO and serves as a path to a comprehensive solution.

In Europe's view, such a solution should be within the framework or under the auspices of the United Nations. From this point began the campaign of pressure or persuasion, if we can call it that, to return to Resolution 242.

In order for Resolution 242 to become the alternative or at least the "path to the solution," the PLO must accept it.

This is why Europe asked the PLO: What are the PLO's conditions for accepting Resolution 242?

The PLO's answer since the issuance of the resolution has been constant and unchanging, namely that the PLO rejects the resolution and cannot accept it unless basic amendments are introduced to it, in particular regarding the phrase on the Palestine issue as an "issue of refugees" and regarding the resolution's failure to mention anything about the Palestinian people's rights. Therefore, the PLO has asked more than once that the resolution be rediscussed at the Security Council in order to amend it before the PLO commits itself to accepting it.

However, such a demand always faced a major obstacle, namely the "fear that the resolution's rediscussion will lead to its cancellation."

"If this cancellation ever happens through U.S. pressure or veto, it means the cancellation of the only resolution requesting the full withdrawal from the Arab areas occupied since 1967" despite various interpretations of the resolution's French and English translations.

Before Camp David, the United States tried, through Egypt and Saudi Arabia, to persuade the PLO to recognize the resolution "with reservation" or reservations. After Camp David, Carter proposed this to the PLO publicly, but this proposal was rejected publicly and on more than one occasion.

It is being said now that the question was discussed again when Abu 'Ammar met with Austrian Chancellor Bruno Kreisky in the presence of former FRG Chancellor Willy Brandt in Austria.

It is also being said that a new formula was submitted during this meeting. The new formula proposes that the PLO takes the initiative regarding Resolution 242 by submitting a memo to the Security Council's member states through an Arab or friendly state. The text of the memo was proposed as follows:

"The PLO is prepared to recognize Resolution 242 in return for U.S. recognition of the PLO and its acceptance to conduct direct negotiations with the PLO, in its capacity as the sole legitimate representative of the Palestinian people, on the future of the West Bank and Gaza Strip and the establishment of a Palestinian state."

So far, the proposal remains a secret and it is being discussed within the PLO at the highest levels. One party is rejecting the proposal and formula in part and parcel. Another party views it as an opportunity to circumvent As-Sadat, and consequently circumvent Camp David and the peace treaty together and "test the U.S. position."

"If Washington is serious in recognizing the PLO in return for PLO recognition of Resolution 242, this will provide an opportunity to learn this or it will expose the U.S. position before the world,

No one knows which view will prevail in the end. The only thing certain is that there are active moves going on vis-a-vis the Middle East crisis. If it is true that France intends to extend an official invitation to the PLO chairman to visit France or that Abu 'Ammar has actually decided to go to New York next October to deliver a speech at the United Nations, 1980 might be the year of circumventing Anwar as-Sadat and both the United States and Israel. In other words, it might be the year of the beginning of a serious search for a "comprehensive solution" in the area. Everyone knows now that this solution would remain ink on paper unless the Palestinians, and the PLO in particular, accept it.

Official on New Formula

NC281051 Paris AFP in English 1037 GMT 28 Jul 79 NC

[Excerpts] Beirut, July 28 (AFP)--Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO) leader Yasir 'Arafat will have talks with U.S. officials on possible amendment and PLO recognition of the United Nations' Security Council's key Resolution 242, as a basis for a global Mideast peace settlement, the Jordan daily AR-RA'Y said today.

In Beirut a PLO representative meanwhile made the first ever official PLO reference to a possible global settlement based on Resolution 242, which was passed immediately after the 1967 Arab-Israeli war.

The PLO leadership was having international contacts with European governments to examine the chances for agreeing on a new formula for such a settlement, PLO representative to France Ibrahim Sus told the Lebanese daily AN-NAHAR today.

This new formula would be based on the consecration of the rights of the Palestinian people, in particular its right to self-determination and the building of an independent Palestinian state, he was quoted as saying.

But the "global solution" meant neither PLO recognition of Israel, nor direct PLO contacts with it, he added.

Mr Sus commented that the PLO, having won the support of Arab, African and Socialist countries, was turning towards European countries, in particular France, with a view to reaching a settlement through the United Nations.

The re-election next year of President Carter for a second term of office could help with a solution to the crisis in the Middle East, he added.

PALESTINIAN LEADERS REPORTEDLY RECONSIDERING FOREIGN VISITS

NC291045 Cairo MENA in Arabic 0945 GMT 29 Jul 79 NC

[Text] Cairo, 29 July--Quoting well-informed sources, today's edition of the newspaper AL-JUMHURIYAH reports that the Palestinian command has decided to reconsider visits to foreign countries at the present time by Yasir 'Arafat and some Palestinian leaders. This follows the surprise attack on As-Sa'iqah commander Zuhayr Muhsin, who had arrived in France in total secrecy by using more than one passport.

It had been earlier announced that Yasir 'Arafat was to visit Paris, Rome and Bonn as a followup to Palestinian activity in the West European capitals after the meeting he had with Bruno Kreisky and Willy Brandt of the Socialist International. Political sources had considered this meeting a penetration of Europe by the Palestinian revolution.

It had also been earlier announced that a high-level Palestinian delegation headed by Yasir 'Arafat will soon visit the Soviet Union. It had also been announced in Beirut that another delegation headed by Abu Iyad and Salah Khalaf will tour a number of Arab capitals.

The paper notes that the well-informed sources have pointed to the likelihood of Yasir 'Arafat canceling his visit to the Cuban capital of Havana to attend the nonaligned states conference next September.

PIO ISSUES STATEMENT ON PALESTINIAN CONFERENCE IN JERUSALEM

JN271810 (Clandestine) Voice of Palestine in Arabic to the Arab World 1615 GMT 27 Jul 79
JN

["Text" of PLO Executive Committee statement issued 27 July on the Palestinian Popular Conference held in Jerusalem from 20-23 Jul]

[Text] The PLO Executive Committee has observed the large Palestinian Popular Conference held in Jerusalem, capital of Palestine, from 20-23 July, in which our Palestinian people's leaders and representatives of their municipal, union and charitable institutions in our occupied territory participated. The PLO committee also became acquainted with its political resolutions and important results.

The PLO Executive Committee places a high evaluation on the initiative shown by our people in convening this conference, despite the arbitrary and oppressive measures practiced by the Zionist occupation authorities. It also highly appreciates the conference's resolutions and results, which affirmed our people's cohesion and unity inside and outside the occupied homeland, under the leadership of the PLO, their sole legitimate representative.

The great conference has proven the splendid militant spirit enjoyed by our people inside the occupied territory in facing the occupation and the practice of violence, aggression and terrorism. Our people have again proven their solid and genuine stand in confronting the Camp David plot, including their scorn of the so-called self-rule.

The PLO Executive Committee greets the masses of our steadfast people in our occupied territory and pledges to continue on the path of revolution and to achieve our people's objectives until the banners of victory are raised over the hills of beloved Jerusalem. We also pledge to our innocent martyrs and their chaste spirits that we will continue the march until victory, liberation and return.

SAMI 'ATTARI MAY BE ZUHAYR MUHSIN'S SUCCESSOR

NC271228 Paris AFP in English 1138 GMT 27 Jul 79 NC

[Excerpts] Beirut, July 27, (AFP)--The successor to assassinated Palestinian leader Zuhayr Muhsin [might] be Sami 'Attari, the head of the Palestinian section of the ruling Syrian Ba'th Party's inter-Arab command, the usually well-informed Lebanese MIDDLE EAST REPORTER newspaper said here today.

The news bulletin said Mr 'Attari might succeed Mr Muhsin, shot in Cannes, France on Wednesday, as head of the Palestinian As-Sa'iqah organisation which supports the Syrian Ba'th Party.

Meanwhile the AS-SAFIR newspaper reported that French police yesterday arrested two Lebanese staying in a Cannes hotel. The report said they were members of the (Nacuzi) family and came from Sidon in south Lebanon, but did not specify whether they had been charged.

KUWAIT

OIL MINISTRY RAISES PRICE OF LIQUIFIED GAS

LD291316 Kuwait KUNA in Arabic 1206 GMT 29 Jul 79 LD

[Text] Kuwait, 29 July 79, KUNA--Kuwait announced today that it would raise the price of its liquidified gas for the third quarter of this year by 31 percent, thus making the average price \$167.35 per ton.

The average price for the second quarter of 1979 was \$127 per ton. A spokesman for the Oil Ministry told KUNA that the price of a ton of butane gas has been raised from \$127.5 to \$180 and that the price of a ton of propane gas has been raised from \$126.5 to \$157. He said that these two prices, which came into force in the beginning of July, will be in effect for the coming 3 months when they will be reviewed again.

AL-ANBA' REPORTS REDUCTION OF OIL PRODUCTION CONSIDERED

LD291104 Kuwait KUNA in Arabic 0725 GMT 29 Jul 79 LD

[Text] Kuwait, 29 July, KUNA--A Kuwaiti paper said today that Kuwait was studying the possibility of reducing its oil production from today's daily average of 2 million barrels to 1.5 million barrels a day. There was no official comment on this report published by AL-ANBA' and attributed to reliable sources.

Ministry Denial

JN301957 Damascus SANA in Arabic 1750 GMT 30 Jul 79 JN

[Text] Kuwait, 30 July--'Abd al-'Aziz Husayn, the Kuwaiti minister of state for cabinet affairs, has denied that Syria and the PLO asked Kuwait to seek a new UN Security Council resolution that would lead to an overall settlement to the Middle East issue.

QNA reports that the Kuwaiti minister has also denied, in a statement published here today, that Kuwait intends to reduce its oil production to 1.5 million barrels a day next fall from its current production level of 2 million barrels a day.

AL-ANBA' QUESTIONS RESTRICTION OF DOMESTIC GAS CONSUMPTION

LD310922 Kuwait KUNA in Arabic 0709 GMT 31 Jul 79 LD

[Text] Kuwait--In its editorial today AL-ANBA' questions whether it is right "to continue with the present and increasing rate of local petroleum consumption, or does duty demand reducing this consumption in line with the policy of reducing production?"

The paper refers to what it mentioned the day before yesterday, that "Kuwait is preparing to cut back its production to 1.5 million barrels a day."

The paper demands "an informative educational campaign to include information on the energy issue, its importance, and the link between its life-span and the life-span of the prosperity and progress of our contemporary and future generations. This campaign should outline its basic aim in generating conviction about reducing individual consumption of energy."

The paper states: "There is nothing to prevent turning gas stations over to the private sector for gas to be sold at its real price, and then the citizens would bear full responsibility in the field and actually we would begin to walk on the path of mature handling of the most precious commodity in our contemporary world."

AR-RA'Y AL-'AMM: EGYPTIANS, ISRAELIS PLANNED MUHSIN DEATH

LD301517 Kuwait AR-RA'Y AL-'AMM in Arabic 26 Jul 79 p 1 LD

[Editorial: "Which Intelligence?"]

[Excerpts] Yet another Palestinian resistance leader has fallen victim to assassination. We hope that Israeli intelligence and nobody else is responsible for this crime. This is because in the light of the current war between the Palestinian resistance and Israel, such actions and crimes would seem part of the conflict.

But, unfortunately, accusing fingers have been pointing at Egyptian intelligence, and it has been said that the assassination of Zuhayr Muhsin was a reprisal for the attack on the Egyptian Embassy in Ankara.

Cairo had threatened revenge, because it considered the As-Sa'iqah organization responsible for the operation, which means that the Egyptian regime has shifted to a new position in its hostility toward the Palestinian resistance and the Arabs. The regime has probably taken the advice--suggested during the embassy operation--to follow the Israeli method of dealing with the Palestinian resistance. Most probably the planning for this operation was jointly carried out by Israeli intelligence and Egyptian intelligence, since cooperation between the two now covers several fields, including this one.

Some well-informed sources say that the assassination of Zuhayr Muhsin, in addition to being retaliation for the attack on the Egyptian Embassy in Ankara, aims at uprooting the "Syrian presence" in the Palestinian resistance movement and is part of the undeclared all-out war aimed at weakening Syria, either through war against it or against the resistance in Lebanon or through sowing communal strife and undermining the Syrian internal situation.

There is no doubt that the tripartite U.S.-Israeli-Egyptian alliance believes that Palestinian resistance in Lebanon or elsewhere cannot be defeated as long as it is protected by the Syrian umbrella.

Egyptian policy naively believes that the liquidation of Zuhayr Muhsin, Syria's supporter in the PLO, will remove the "Syrian influence" in the organization and, therefore, make the resistance more "independent" and, consequently, more amenable to current and future pressures to drag it into the negotiation trap.

The assassination of Zuhayr Muhsin in Nice points to another significant fact, namely, that the Egyptian organs have begun moving in accordance with the general plan to spread terror and intimidation. It should be pointed out here that Kuwait and the peninsula and gulf area fall within the zone in which the Egyptian intelligence is directly interested and on which it is concentrating with the aim of destabilizing it.

STOCK MARKET OPENS TO COMPANIES FROM OTHER COUNTRIES

LD291400 Kuwait KUNA in Arabic 1215 GMT 29 Jul 79 LD

[Text] Kuwait, 29 July, KUNA--The Kuwaiti Council of Ministers decided today to allow the trading of shares of other Arab Gulf countries in the Kuwaiti stock exchange, on certain conditions.

The minister of state for cabinet affairs, 'Abd al-Aziz Husayn, said that the conditions were that the capital of companies to be registered on the Kuwait stock exchange be no less than 3 million dinars--\$10.8 million; the rights of shareholders be no less than 5 million dinars--\$18 million; the company show a profit on the basis of the purposes stated in its charter; and no less than 5 percent of its profits were distributed.

He explained that these conditions would be in the form of controls proposed by Kuwait and administered through joint committees for cooperation with other Gulf countries. He said that the controls approved by the Council of Ministers today will allow Gulf citizens the freedom to buy shares in other Gulf countries.

PDRY

PUBLIC PROSECUTOR SUMS UP AT RUSHDI MURDER TRIAL

LD291658 Aden Domestic Service in Arabic 1400 GMT 29 Jul 79 LD/EA

[Text] The republic's public prosecutor made his final summation this morning before the high court, which is holding a public session to consider the assassination of Dr Tawfiq Rushdi, who was killed by security men from the Iraqi Embassy in Aden. In his summation, the public prosecutor emphasized that the assassination of Dr Tawfiq Rushdi was but an extension of the terrorist acts and campaigns of elimination and maltreatment of Iraqi Communist Party militants by the Ba'thist regime of Iraq, both inside and outside Iraq. In having had the audacity to assassinate Dr Tawfiq Rushdi in Aden, the Iraq intelligence service flaunted PDRY sovereignty and did considerable damage to the close relations existing between the Iraq and Yemeni peoples.

In his summation, the public prosecutor reviewed all the material evidence, statements and admissions by the accused constituting the essence of the three charges made against the accused; namely, committing a terrorist act contrary to article 104 of the penal code; engaging in espionage contrary to article 103 of the penal code; and illegal possession of arms contrary to article 266 of the penal code.

The public prosecutor said that the public prosecution had succeeded in presenting a coherent, clear and manifest [words indistinct] indicating the guilt of the accused and exposing the enormity of the crime perpetrated by the Iraqi Ba'thist regime in planning, preparing, and directing the assassination within the republic's territory.

The public prosecutor stressed that the lesson has taught the Iraqi Ba'th regime of the vigilance of the security bodies and citizens of our country and of other lessons for as long as that regime (?thinks) of the law of the jungle or attempts to stretch its hand to (?affect) our security and stability.

Concluding this summation, the public prosecutor emphasized the gravity of the charges against the three accused men and asked the court to pass the severest penalties stipulated by law in this respect.

The high court has adjourned its sitting and will resume tomorrow to hear the summation by the defense.

SAUDI ARABIA

YAR FOREIGN MINISTER MEETS WITH PRINCE AL-FAYSAL

LD301718 Riyadh SNA in Arabic 1215 GMT 30 Jul 79 LD

[Text] At-Ta'if--His Royal Highness Prince Sa'ud al-Faysal, the foreign minister, had a meeting at noon today with Hassan Makki, deputy prime minister and foreign minister of the YAR, who currently is paying a visit to the kingdom.

After the meeting which was attended by Tiraḍ al-Harithi, the kingdom's ambassador to Yemen, Makki stated that Arab and international issues of interest to both countries were discussed during the meeting. He explained that the discussions concentrated on bilateral relations between the two sister countries and ways to develop and strengthen these relations. Makki said that the talks were successful and useful, because of the fraternal bonds and cooperation in all spheres between the two sister countries. He stressed the importance of meetings, especially in light of the circumstances through which the Arab nation is passing.

The Yemeni minister expressed his pleasure at having met with His Royal Highness Prince Sa'ud to consult with him about the issues of interest to the two countries and to coordinate many important issues. Hassan Makki referred to the message he was carrying to His Majesty King Khalid ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz from the Yemeni president, Lt Col 'Ali 'Abdallah Salih. He said that it comes within the scope of consultations between the two leaders.

The YAR deputy prime minister and foreign minister arrived in Jidda last night on a few days visit to the kingdom.

DEFENSE MINISTER DISCUSSES EFFORTS TO SOLVE MIDEAST PROBLEM

LD281153 Riyadh SNA in Arabic 1035 GMT 28 Jul 79 LD

[Text] Riyadh--His Royal Highness Prince Sultan ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz, minister of defense and aviation, has called on all peace-loving countries of the world to participate in solving the Middle East problem in realizing just peace through the restoration of the usurped Arab and Palestinian rights.

In an interview published in AL-BILAD today, his royal highness welcomes any European initiative to solve the crisis which will secure the rights of the Palestinians and their just demands.

Prince Sultan emphasizes the need for Arab solidarity and cohesion in this period, and devotion to the righteous Islamic religion to achieve victory.

He states: The kingdom welcomes any Arab conference if the Arab kings and president considered this necessary.

His royal highness replies to a question about the possibility of reviving the eastern front by saying that every Arab effort and Arab coalescence is in the interest of the Arab cause.

In reply to a question about security measures which could be taken by the Gulf countries to prevent oil tankers from being blown up in the Strait of Hormuz.

His royal highness states that he does not believe that the Palestinian brethren would do this, because everything owned by the Arab countries is employed in their service.

ROSE AL-YUSUF REPORTS LEFTIST ORGANIZATIONS IN COUNTRY

NC290722 Cairo MENA in Arabic 0710 GMT 29 Jul 79 NC

[Text] Cairo, 29 July--The Cairo magazine ROSE AL-YUSUF reports that the Saudi authorities have discovered that leftist Palestinian organizations are forming secret cells within Saudi Arabia.

The Monday edition of the magazine reports that Saudi Arabia has taken the necessary precautions to confront the activities of these organizations, which are: The Popular Front, the Arab Liberation Front, and the Democratic Front.

AS-SADAT'S VISIT TO CHINA IN AUGUST DENIED

NC310816 Cairo MENA in Arabic 0712 GMT 31 Jul 79 NC

[Text] Cairo, 31 July--Sa'd Zaghul, the official spokesman at the presidency, has denied reports that President as-Sadat will visit China in August.

In a statement published by AL-AHRAM today, the official spokesman adds that so far, President as-Sadat's itinerary for the next few weeks does not include a visit to China.

KHALIL ASKS FOR CLARIFICATIONS ON UNTSO DEPLOYMENT

NC310808 Cairo MENA in Arabic 0720 GMT 31 Jul 79 NC

[Text] Cairo, 31 July--Prime Minister and Foreign Minister Dr Mustafa Khalil has asked the U.S. ambassador in Cairo, Alfred Atherton, to contact his government and find out the topics and questions that need to be negotiated in connection with the deployment of the United Nations Truce Supervision Organization [UNTSO] in Sinai.

AL-AHRAM reports today that the U.S. ambassador has promised to submit these clarifications. Dr Mustafa Khalil said that Egypt would make a decision after receiving these clarifications and after he and his delegation to the autonomy discussions, slated to begin in Haifa on 5 August, returned to Cairo.

In the meantime, an official Egyptian source has stated that Egypt gives priority to the autonomy discussions in Haifa and does not want to postpone or obstruct these discussions for any reason.

GHALI COMMENTS ON U.S. CALL FOR TRIPARTITE MEETING

NC301340 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1255 GMT 30 Jul 79 NC

[Text] Cairo, 30 July--Minister of State for Foreign Affairs Dr Butrus Ghali has stated that Egypt's position on the question of the international supervision of the Israeli forces withdrawal from Sinai is clear. Egypt has agreed that international observers should replace the UN Emergency Forces.

Dr Ghali added: We consider this agreement as a positive contribution by Egypt toward the strengthening of peace in the area and as another means to bolster the position of the United Nations because one of the aims of Egyptian policy is to seek to strengthen the United Nations and its mission.

Dr Butrus Ghali also said: Egypt believes in the United Nations as an international organization working for the consolidation of peace and security. Egypt also believes in the principles of the United Nations and its role in settling international disputes and in consolidating peace and activating international cooperation.

Dr Ghali was answering a reporter's question today on news agency reports about a U.S. proposal on holding a tripartite meeting among Egypt, Israel and the United States to discuss the question of substituting the United Nations Truce Supervision Organization [UNTSO] for the UN Emergency Forces in Sinai.

Continuing his answer, Dr Ghali added: Egypt's agreement to replace the UN Emergency Forces in Sinai with UNTSO observers conforms to the provisions of the Egyptian-Israeli agreement and aims at strengthening the role of the United Nations at regional and international levels.

The Egyptian minister of state for foreign affairs went on: We are waiting for clarifications about the U.S. invitation to define Egypt's view on the question of the meeting. We and the United States agree on a joint stand--the replacement of the UN Emergency Forces in Sinai with UNTSO forces.

Dr Ghali further said: We need clarifications from Washington to enable the Egyptian prime minister to decide whether we shall participate or whether there is no reason for our participation in this meeting.

Asked whether Egypt has received an invitation to attend the meeting, Dr Butrus Ghali said: We have not yet received an invitation, but this question is under discussion at present. We have agreed to the principle of replacing the UN Emergency Forces with UNTSO forces. This conforms with the peace agreement and bolsters the role of the United Nations. This principle was communicated to the United States, and Egypt has accepted it.

In conclusion, Dr Butrus Ghali said: The matter rests with Israel now. For our part, we have no problems in this regard, but before accepting the invitation, we must receive more information from the United States.

AL-AKHBAR INTERVIEWS AN-NAZIR ON FOREIGN, ARAB AID

LD300957 Cairo AL-AKHBAR in Arabic 25 Jul 79 p 6 LD

[Interview granted by Minister of State of Economic Cooperation Jamal an-Nazir to Jamil George--date and place not given]

[Excerpts] I asked the minister of state for economic cooperation: How has Egypt dealt with the Arab boycott? Has it been able to provide the necessary financing for projects, and what are the future prospects?

He said: Egypt this year succeeded in facing the Arab boycott imposed on it following the signing of the peace treaty with Israel through increased aid from friendly countries compared with past years. These countries include the United States, which has increased its aid from around \$1 billion to \$1.3 billion. The FRG has increased its aid from \$250 million to \$300 million and Japan, whose average aid did not previously exceed \$50 million annually, has quadrupled this figure to \$200 million. And Britain, despite its economic difficulties, has increased the credits it is offering us, as have Canada and the Netherlands.

Question: What type of loans are these with regard to repayment and interest rate?

Answer: The type of loan has improved. Take, for example, the increased money the United States will be offering. It is an outright grant. The FRG has increased the goods portion at the expense of the projects portion so as to enable us to import development materials, foremost of which are cement and construction steel.

It remains to be said that the rate of interest on the loans that Egypt has obtained ranges from 0.5 percent to 3.5 percent at the maximum, and the repayment periods range from 25 to 50 years.

Question: When will we receive the increase in aid (\$300 million) which the United States agreed to give Egypt?

Answer: The signing of the agreement on the first \$100 million, which is a free grant, will take place at the end of this month or in early August at the latest. Of this amount \$15 million will be allocated to Egyptians going to the United States on scholarship grants for higher studies and \$85 million for the import of production material, raw materials and foodstuffs.

Question: What are the possibilities of improving relations with the Arab countries?

Answer: The Arab rejectionist countries adopted resolutions in Baghdad banning official aid to Egypt, but these do not affect trade in the private sector. We still believe that when a comprehensive solution to the Palestinian problem is reached--which is what Egypt has been striving to achieve since President as-Sadat's initiative--the Arab countries will resume their aid to Egypt.

Question: We have spoken about obtaining the loans, but not about repaying them. What was Egypt's position during the first 5 months of this year?

Answer: Egypt is almost the only developing country which is meeting its obligations in full. The total repaid during the past 5 months was 650 million pounds out of a total of 1.5 billion pounds we have to repay by the end of this year.

Question: Why have relations with the World Bank been faltering? Egypt was due to receive \$200 million, which it was supposed to withdraw in June. But June and July have passed without the withdrawal taking place. Is it true that there is disagreement over the budget deficit and the policy of subsidies?

Answer: There is a 3-year agreement between Egypt and the bank which among other things provides for consultation with the bank from time to time. The disagreement between us and the bank is not over figures but over policies--policies whose implementation we have delayed. The reason was that a large part of 1979 elapsed without Egypt being sure of the outcome of its talks with Israel. This affected the investment and budget situation. For this reason, too, it was impossible to carry out the agreed policies with the necessary speed. I would like to mention, however, that the IMF does not reject our method, and therefore, an IMF mission will visit Egypt once again in September to review the situation in time for the 1980 budget, so as to make sure that our policies are being carried out in the agreed manner.

Question: You said, following the visit of Robert Strauss, President Carter's envoy to the self-rule negotiations and head of the U.S. side concerned with supporting development in Egypt, that the U.S. Government had approved studies on 35 projects. Where are these projects?

Answer: When Strauss came to Egypt he came up with a new idea. He came with a team specialized in one particular aspect; namely, the desire to invest in Egypt. The team left after a series of meetings with people in the public and private sectors. Discussion was confined to investment in one particular project--the manufacture of ready-made suits only, not all kinds of clothing. The team has returned, but it will be meeting with Egyptian officials in Washington to discuss implementation measures. This is in addition to 35 other projects that would be suitable for U.S. investment in Egypt.

The plans for these projects will be put to the U.S. side. They involve projects in agriculture, agricultural industrialization, construction materials and tourism. Further discussions will be held on the subject at the meeting of the joint committee of Egyptian and U.S. businessmen in Cairo in October, because the projects to be carried out will be joint and not government projects. The capital value of the new projects is estimated at \$50 million.

SHIM'ON PERES SENDS CABLE TO PRESIDENT AS-SADAT

NC301526 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1415 GMT 30 Jul 79 NC

[Text of cable sent by Israeli Labor Party Leader Shim'on Peres to Egyptian President Anwar as-Sadat--date not given]

[Text] Cairo, 30 July--"I convey to Your Excellency my profound thanks for the warm reception and hospitality accorded to me in your charming country and amidst your great people. Mr. President, you have transformed the Egyptian revolution into a new reality and a great hope. Your visit to Jerusalem is an historic event in this area of the world, which in turn has contributed toward the establishment of peace and progress of all the people in the area. Your guidance and leadership of the Egyptian people and other peoples in the area is the strongest guarantee of peace and stability. We are looking forward to meeting you, Mr. President, in our country in the near future.

As-Sadat Reply

NC301528 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1417 GMT 30 Jul 79 NC

[Text of cable from Egyptian President Anwar as-Sadat to Israeli Labor Party Leader Shim'on Peres--date not given]

[Text] Cairo, 30 July--"Dear Shim'on Peres: I received with gratitude your kind cable following your visit to our country, which conveyed your noble feelings toward me and the Egyptian people. Our people have opened the door for a just and lasting peace in the Middle East as their contribution to mankind, creating a new dawn of right, justice and peace. With my sincerest regards, I wish you all the best.

UN'S BRIAN URQUHART MEETS GHALI, MAKES STATEMENT

NC301524 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1430 GMT 30 Jul 79 NC

[Text] Cairo, 30 July--Minister of State for Foreign Affairs Dr Butrus Ghali met today with Brian Urquhart, UN assistant secretary general for political affairs, who is currently visiting Cairo. The meeting was attended by Dr Raja' Mursi, head of the UN information center in Cairo.

After the meeting Urquhart said that his visit to Egypt was made, at the request of UN Secretary General Kurt Waldheim, to visit the UN Emergency Forces in Sinai on the occasion of the termination of their mandate and to bid them farewell on behalf of the UN secretary general. The visit also provides an opportunity to hold talks with Egyptian officials on various subjects of interest to the United Nations and Egypt.

Brian Urquhart added that he discussed with Dr Butrus Ghali several matters of concern to Egypt and the United Nations, particularly the UN Emergency Forces subject.

Asked whether the UNTSO will replace the UN Emergency Forces in Sinai, and whether this subject was discussed with Dr Ghali--particularly the UNTSO powers and the nationalities that compose it--Urquhart said: We have discussed this, but not in detail.

Urquhart added: The UN Security Council has approved the deployment of the UNTSO in Sinai. As you know, this subject is also being discussed by others. We will implement whatever the two sides ask, in accordance with the UN resolution.

Answering another question Urquhart said: The UNTSO did not leave Sinai in 1967, but their number was increased. He added that he would leave on Tuesday for Jerusalem and from there to Lebanon to discuss subjects connected with the UN emergency forces in southern Lebanon.

Meanwhile, the UN office in Cairo has organized a visit for Egyptian and foreign journalists to the UN Emergency Forces in Sinai on Tuesday on the occasion of the termination of their mandate to bid them farewell.

Urquhart, Siilasvuo Depart

NC310845 Cairo MENA in Arabic 0824 GMT 31 Jul 79 NC

[Text] Cairo, 31 July--UN Assistant Secretary General Brian Urquhart and UN Emergency Forces Chief Coordinator Gen Enzio Siilasvuo left Cairo for Israel aboard a private plane this morning.

The UN assistant secretary general will spend a few hours in Jerusalem and then leave for Beirut as part of his current tour of the Middle East.

MINISTER GHALI MEETS AFRICAN DIPLOMATS, MAKES STATEMENT

NC301350 Cairo Domestic Service in Arabic 1230 GMT 30 Jul 79 NC

[Text] Minister of State for Foreign Affairs Dr Butrus Ghali this morning held a meeting with the African ambassadors and heads of the diplomatic missions in Cairo.

After the meeting Minister Ghali said that, in accordance with President Anwar as-Sadat's instructions and directives on the need to bolster Egyptian-African relations bilaterally, collectively and within the framework of the principles of African unity, as well as to activate cooperation between Egypt and the African states in various fields, the meeting was held to:

1. Explain the results of the summit conference held in Liberia and the new steps to consolidate Egyptian-African cooperation.
2. Coordinate the attitudes of the African states at the nonaligned states conference, scheduled to be held in Havana in September, out of Egypt's eagerness to bolster the nonalignment movement and protect it against any deviations threatening it, especially since Egypt is one of the movement's founders.

He said that the meeting also aimed at clarifying the Egyptian policy aims to strengthen and protect the nonalignment movement.

His excellency then outlined the basis of the Egyptian policy: Implementation of the OAU principles on the need to settle African disputes within an African framework; aid to African states, struggling against colonialism in the southern part of the continent, in several ways--militarily, politically or financially; consolidation of economic cooperation among the African states and bolstering the policy of nonalignment. This is in addition to Egypt's interest in strengthening its relations with the African states on both the leadership and party levels.

GHALI MEETS INDIAN AMBASSADOR, DISCUSSES NONALINEMENT

NC281518 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1422 GMT 28 Jul 79 NC

[Text] Cairo, 28 July--Minister of State for Foreign Affairs Dr Butrus Ghali has stressed that Egypt is eager to support the policy of nonalinement and to spare the movement from the attempts to polarize or impose local conflicts on it in order to weaken it.

This was affirmed at a meeting today between Dr Ghali and the Indian Ambassador in Cairo, Ashok Sen Chib, prior to his transfer home. Dr. Ghali presented to the ambassador a republican order of first class, which President as-Sadat had granted to him in appreciation of his efforts to strengthen his country's relations with Egypt during his term in Cairo.

A responsible source at the Foreign Ministry said after the meeting that Dr Butrus Ghali told the Indian ambassador that Egypt had appreciated his efforts. The source said that Egypt is proposing to send a diplomatic delegation to New Delhi in the next few days to discuss the strengthening of bilateral relations and questions of mutual interest.

The source added that Egypt and India, which, along with Yugoslavia, had founded the nonalined movement, agree on the need for safeguarding the movement, consolidating its principles and increasing its effectiveness.

SUDANESE VICE PRESIDENT IBRAHIM ARRIVES IN CAIRO

NC300731 Cairo MENA in Arabic 2306 GMT 29 Jul 79 NC

[Text] Cairo, 29 July--Tonight, Sudanese Vice President Abu al-Qasim Ibrahim arrived in Cairo from London on a private visit to Egypt lasting several days.

The Sudanese vice president was welcomed at the airport by the minister of irrigation and minister of state for Sudanese affairs, Engineer 'Abd al-Hadi Samahah, and the Sudanese ambassador in Cairo, Muhammad Mirghani.

The Sudanese vice president will return to Alexandria tomorrow.

FOREIGN MINISTRY DENIES SENDING SPECIAL ENVOY TO MOSCOW

NC300730 Cairo MENA in Arabic 0642 GMT 30 Jul 79 NC

[Text] Cairo, 30 July--An official source at the Foreign Ministry has denied what has been published by the Yugoslav news agency TANJUG to the effect that Egypt has sent a special envoy to Moscow to seek an improvement in its relations with the Soviet Union.

The official also denied the report that President Anwar as-Sadat met with the Soviet ambassador in Cairo last Friday. The Yugoslav news agency said that this was a secret meeting.

In a statement published by AL-AKHBAR today, the official source says that Egypt does not resort to such methods and that it has declared more than once that it does not object to the improvement of its relations with Moscow provided that the Soviet leadership stops interfering in Egypt's domestic affairs.

AL-AHRAM REPORTS EGYPT'S ATTITUDE TOWARD HAVANA CONFERENCE

NC290725 Cairo MENA in Arabic 0654 GMT 29 Jul 79 NC

[Text] Cairo, 29 July--AL-AHRAM reports today that an official source at the Egyptian Foreign Ministry has said that an announcement will be sent on the formation of Egypt's delegation to the Havana Conference. This conference will meet at the foreign ministers' level on 24 August. Furthermore, an announcement will be made on the formation on Egypt's delegation to the Havana summit conference. The paper adds that if Cuba clarifies its position, Egypt is not expected to fail to send an Egyptian diplomatic mission to Havana.

'OFFICIAL SOURCE' DENIES EGYPT INVOLVED IN MUHSIN MURDER

NC280710 Cairo MENA in Arabic 0645 GMT 28 Jul 79 NC

[Text] Cairo, 28 July--An official source has described the reports spread by some Arab circles of cooperation between Egyptian intelligence and Israeli intelligence as completely false and baseless.

In a statement published by AKHBAR AL-YAWM today, the source says that some tendentious people have exploited the assassination of Zuhayr Muhsin, the chief of the PLO's Military Department, to weave false reports about the participation of Egypt in this incident. Egypt not only denies these accusations, but strongly condemns and rejects them. Egypt knows the identity and political objectives of those behind these rumors. If these quarters practice assassinations and physical liquidation, then Egypt rejects and condemns this method and can never contemplate resorting to it.

The source explains that Egypt deals with others in a civilized way and that it does not resort to savage methods. He says that when the Palestinian terrorists occupied the Egyptian Embassy in Ankara and threatened to kill the Egyptians there, Egypt announced that the measures it would take to deal with this action would in no way include attacking the Palestinians or harming them in any way.

AL-AHRAM COMMENTS ON IRAQI 'LIQUIDATIONS,' AXIS WITH SAUDIS

NC280745 Cairo Domestic Service in Arabic 0700 GMT 28 Jul 79 NC

[from the press review]

[Text] Commenting on the situation in Iraq and the wide-scale liquidations inside the At-Tikriti Ba'ath Party, AL-AHRAM today says: These continuing liquidations in Iraq are proof of the following facts:

1. Iraq's attack on Egypt is a cover for a strange security and political axis which was recently established. This axis links the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia and Iraq in the Gulf. The hand of Iraqi opportunism is clear in this axis.
2. Despite its false allegations, Iraq is now trying to present itself to the world forces as being capable of playing the role of policeman in the Gulf area in the interests of these forces.
3. Iraq is vainly trying to harm the position of Egypt and replace it in leading the Arab nation.

In conclusion, AL-AHRAM says: The next few days will reveal that those who seek to isolate Egypt from the Arab world are hallucinating, because Egypt will remain the impregnable fortress of the issues of the Arab nation and its own fateful issues.

ATH-THAWRAH URGES OPEC TO RESIST CARTER'S ENERGY PROGRAM

JN290944 Baghdad INA in Arabic 0730 GMT 29 Jul 79 JN

[Excerpt] Baghdad, 29 July--ATH-THAWRAH, the central paper of the Arab Socialist Ba'th Party, today calls on the OPEC countries to face and expose President Carter's new energy program which, it says, is aimed at solving U.S. problems at the expense of the OPEC nations' progress and prosperity. The paper urges the OPEC countries to prepare themselves for the campaign which the United States is expected to wage in the next few months against the OPEC countries in general and the Arab states in particular.

VOL INDICATES USSR INVOLVED IN COUP ATTEMPT

NC301320 (Clandestine) Voice of Lebanon in Arabic to Lebanon 1215 GMT 30 Jul 79 NC

[Excerpt] According to diplomatic reports received in Beirut today, the preliminary investigation of those accused of having attempted a coup to overthrow the regime of Saddam Husayn in Iraq indicates that Russian intelligence was behind this attempt and that it was secretly planned by Moscow, Aden and Baghdad.

MENA DETAILS SYRIAN INVOLVEMENT IN IRAQ COUP ATTEMPT

NC301653 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1620 GMT 30 Jul 79 NC

[Excerpts] Baghdad, 30 July--MENA learned today that Muhyi ad-Din 'Abd al-Husayn, former secretary general of the Iraqi Revolution Command Council and one of five officials recently arrested by Iraqi authorities following the coup attempt against Iraqi President Saddam Husayn confessed during his interrogation that Syria was behind the coup attempt. He also confessed that there is a pro-Syrian organization within the Regional Command of the party and the Iraqi Army that aims at overthrowing President Saddam Husayn and replacing him with 'Abd al-Malik as-Samarra'i preliminary to merging Iraq with Syria after the coup. MENA has also learned from informed Iraqi sources that the Syrian regime paid about \$1 million to Muhammad 'Ayish, member of the Regional Command and one of the five officials who participated in the plot. Under the plan the Kirkuk Corps led by Maj. Gen. Walid Mahmud Sirah was to advance to Baghdad and occupy the Presidential Palace, in cooperation with the commander of the Republican Guard, who is a brother of one of the members of the organization.

MENA has also learned that Syrian Deputy Prime Minister and Foreign Minister 'abd Al-Halim Khaddam had been in touch with the Iraq organization and had held several contacts with its members, the last one during his recent visit to the Iraqi capital, where he affirmed to the members of the organization that Syrian paratroopers were ready to intervene when necessary. MENA has also learned that the son of former president Ahmad Hasan al-Bakr is a member of this organization

Diplomatic sources in the Iraqi capital expect Iraq to close its border with Syria following the exposure of the Syrian regime's role in the recent events in Iraq. The number of civilians and military men so far arrested has reached 650.

AD-DUSTUR COMMENTS ON U.S. REFERENCES TO DIALOG WITH PLO

JN291330 Amman AD-DUSTUR in Arabic 29 Jul 79 pp 1,17 JN

[Editorial: "Washington and the Dialog With the PLO"]

[Text] The reference in Assistant Secretary of State Harold Saunders' testimony before the Senate Foreign Relations Committee yesterday to the effect that obligations toward Israel do not prevent the United States from conducting a dialog with the PLO, has raised wide speculation that the United States is indeed paving the way for a dialog with the PLO, in order to include it in the efforts to achieve a comprehensive peace in the Middle East.

Although State Department Spokesman Hodding Carter denied these speculations yesterday when he announced that Saunders' testimony does not mean a change in the U.S. attitude toward the PLO, there are many indications that the United States is now convinced that it must abandon its rigid attitude toward the PLO and that, if real progress is to be made, Washington must enter into a dialog with the PLO, which has been recognized by the Palestinians and the whole world as the sole legitimate representative of the Palestinian people. Washington's attitude toward the PLO has indeed been strange and abnormal, lacking any logic, reason or moral backing. The PLO and the United States are not in a state of war that justifies this estrangement. Even if they were at war, we would like to remind Washington that it was holding a dialog with the Viet Cong during the Vietnam War and with the Sandinists until its ally Somoza's last day in power. It was also holding an official dialog with Ayatollah Khomeyni in Paris while the shah was still in power in Tehran. Therefore, Washington's insistence that the PLO must first recognize Israeli existence and UN Resolution 242 if it is to have "the honor" of Washington's recognition and dialog is indeed a strange precondition, unprecedented in the history of U.S. diplomacy. It is the Palestinians who need Israel's recognition of their rights and existence and not vice versa. Furthermore, the Palestinians cannot recognize a UN resolution that denies them their national identity and rights and reduces their national issue to a refugee problem. If the United States really wants to be fair and reasonable, then it should call for mutual recognition at least: The Palestinians recognizing Israel's right to existence and Israel recognizing the Palestinians' special identity and right to their homeland and self-determination. It is very strange indeed that the United States should place such preconditions as a price for simply holding a dialog. Yet, it is calling on those Arabs who are rejecting the Camp David agreements to enter into negotiations with Israel without preconditions. But when the Arab states ask for guarantees of the negotiations' success, Washington criticizes such an attitude and accuses these states of obstructing the peace process. On this basis, Washington is using a double standard on a similar issue and allows for itself what it denies others. We have already said that Washington's attitude toward the PLO is not based on logic, reason or morals. The Europeans discovered this and took the daring step of opening a dialog with the PLO, thereby ignoring the U.S. position, which they consider a reflection of the Israeli position. Therefore, if it is true that Saunders' testimony reflects a change in the U.S. position, then this change should be a step in the right direction. The United States cannot go on talking about its concern for Palestinian rights while at the same time refraining from talking to the only side empowered to speak on behalf of the Palestinians.

AL-HUSS, AL-AS'AD DISCUSS NEW PARLIAMENTARY SESSION

NC301243 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 1130 GMT 30 Jul 79 NC

[Excerpts] Prime Minister Dr Salim al-Huss called on Chamber of Deputies' Speaker Kamil al-As'ad at 1000 today. They discussed the cabinet statement and the possibility of holding an extraordinary session of the Chamber of Deputies to discuss the cabinet statement and give the new cabinet a vote of confidence.

After the meeting Prime Minister al-Huss made a statement in which he said: I discussed the situation in the south with Speaker al--As'ad, and the government activity to tackle this situation on every level. We also discussed the preparations for a parliamentary session to give the new cabinet a vote of confidence. The date of this session will be set after the cabinet approves the policy statement. It is known that this statement will be presented to the cabinet at its next session.

ISRAELIS SHELL WESTERN SECTOR 30 JUL, NO CASUALTIES

NC310634 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 0530 GMT 31 Jul 79 NC

[Text] Israeli artillery shelled the villages of Al-Qulaylah and Ra's al-'Ayn in the western sector last night. There were no casualties. Israeli gunboats were seen cruising off the coast of Tyre during the shelling.

The Norwegian UNIFIL forces stationed in the eastern sector came under heavy fire from long-range Israeli artillery yesterday morning. A state of emergency was declared by the Norwegian forces, which suffered no casualties.

HEAVY FIRE IN BEIRUT, ISRAELI SHELLING OF PALESTINIANS

NC310757 (Clandestine) Voice of Lebanon in Arabic to Lebanon 0615 GMT 31 Jul 79 NC

[Text] Tension has been high in the capital in the past 24 hours. PLO forces installed a flat trajectory gun and fired it at the Regence-Opal area. This was followed by bursts from antiarmor guns and heavy weapons on As-Sayfi axis. The inhabitants of Beirut, particularly in As-Sayfi, Al-Jumayzah and Mar Mikhayil, spent a very disquieting night during which the Palestinians and Syrians fired an average of one shell a minute at the peaceful quarters, particularly the Empire, Rivoli and Ad-Dabbas.

The tension began at 2300 when the Syrians, using heavy machineguns and antiarmor guns, opened fire on As-Sayfi, Al-Jumayzah, Mar Mikhayil, the electricity company and the highway. At 2330, sniping and shelling from medium and heavy weapons was intensified to cover all these quarters--bringing to mind the foolish war to which the eastern area was subjected last summer. Although heavy sniping continued, the shelling eased late at night. A shell fell in Al-Yasu'iyah garden, wounding Mikhail Ghali and his son George.

The Lebanese Forces Command issued a statement early this morning detailing the actions of the Israelis and Palestinians. The statement drew the attention of the UN assistant secretary general to the fact that all efforts to find an acceptable solution to the problems of the south would be futile as long as the situation in Lebanon, particularly in Beirut, did not receive enough international attention to radically deal with it.

NEW COMMUNIST PARTY LEADER FEARS MILITARY DICTATORSHIP

LD310913 Kuwait AS-SIYASAH in Arabic 26 Jul 79 p 17 LD

[AS-SIYASAH news service report]

[Excerpts] Beirut--Following intensive meetings in the past few days, the Lebanese Communist Party has announced the resolutions of its fourth congress. At the conclusion of its debate the party issued a political statement calling for a broad national alliance and for deepening alliance with the Palestinian resistance movement on a sound basis.

In an interview with AN-NAHAR, George Hawi, the new general secretary, warned against preparation for a military dictatorship and called for preference to be given to the "democratic option" in Lebanon. He said: "The communists are partly to blame for the crisis of the Arab national liberation movement."

Hawi considered the exclusion of violence as a condition for any dialog between the Lebanese parties. He asserted that the United States is providing all the means for "the preparation of a military dictatorship in Lebanon. Hawi called for the lesson of the Greek junta to be learned in this regard. In an implicit criticism of the attitude of some of the Arab communist parties, Hawi said: "We, as Arab communists, bear a great part of the blame for the crisis in the Arab liberation movement." Replying to the accusation that the party is evading the question of the Palestinian presence in Lebanon, he said: On the contrary, we are concerned with this issue more than anybody else, but we call for this problem to be dealt with from its very basis, that is, to abandon once and for all the idea of using violence to liquidate the Palestinian resistance or solve the problem of Lebanese-Palestinian relations. The human and armed Palestinian presence in Lebanon is a fait accompli that has been imposed by the Israeli occupation of Palestine and the dispersal of its people. No power can liquidate this presence except by the total destruction and elimination of Lebanon as an integral, free and independent country. He added: Also, the effort to disarm the Palestinian revolution is a basic part of the plan to rehabilitate the Palestinians, in accordance with the U.S.-Zionist-As-Sadat project to liquidate the Palestinian national problem and to enable Palestinian figures inside the country to participate in "self-administration."

Since the solution of the Palestinian problem is not imminent, the abandonment of attempts to liquidate or weaken the resistance is a necessary condition of developing positive relations with the resistance that will take into consideration both the resistance's interests as a revolution and Lebanon's interests. This is possible as long as the Lebanese agree among themselves about the spirit in which this matter is to be dealt with and to the extent that the national authority adopts this principle in dealing with the question of Lebanese-Palestinian relations.

SOCIALIST PARTY LEADER LEAVES FOR MOSCOW 30 JUL

JN301624 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1605 GMT 30 Jul 79 JN

[Text] Beirut, 30 July--Today Progressive Socialist Party [PSP] leader Walid Junblatt left for Moscow on a short visit to the Soviet Union. PSP sources stated that during the visit Junblatt will hold talks with Soviet officials on the current situation in Lebanon and on relations between the Soviet Union and the Lebanese Nationalist Movement.

ALGERIA

EL MOUDJAHID REPORTS BENYAHIA MONROVIA STATEMENT

LD301323 Algiers EL MOUDJAHID in French 20-21 Jul 79 p 3 LD

[APS report: "A Victory for Africa, a Victory for Freedom and Independence"]

[Text] Monrovia--Politburo member and Foreign Minister Mohamed Beryahia made a statement to the national and international press in Monrovia yesterday evening assessing the OAU summit on the Western Sahara after the adoption of the OAU ad hoc committee's recommendations on this question.

"The OAU," Mr Beryahia stated first, "lived through a great moment in its history and its fight for the complete decolonization of our continent between this Thursday night and Friday morning. It devoted a decisive debate to the Western Sahara affair and adopted major decisions. Three important facts should be noted:

"First, the OAU opened a broad and indepth debate during which some 25 heads of state of government spoke. This fact is worth noting because it is the first time that the heads of state, at the request of the ad hoc committee they set up in Khartoum in 1978 and which was composed of five of them, have decided to deal directly with the Western Sahara problem, to bring it to their level, thereby historically assuming their responsibilities and showing the importance they attach to the problem.

"This is also the first time that a complete and full debate has been opened at such a high level. This is a major success in view of the fact that Morocco has always maintained that the Western Sahara affair was a case which had been filed away once and for all. Indeed what happened yesterday showed everybody that the Moroccan theory of the 'closed file' has been categorically rejected by the African heads of state.

"By this very fact the OAU refused more solemnly than ever to sanction the occupation and partitioning of the Western Sahara. Only three delegations spoke in support of Morocco's annexationist view--that is the first conclusion which can be drawn from this great debate.

"Furthermore," the foreign minister added, "the second fact is no less important. The OAU in fact adopted the report submitted by the ad hoc committee whose content is crucial. Indeed, as you know, after a detailed investigation in the region, this committee reached the following three conclusions.

"--The Sahran people have not achieved self-determination.

"--This self-determination should be fully realized throughout the territory.

"--The means of applying it effectively must be established.

"The summit meeting of heads of state and government therefore adopted this report and these recommendations in full by a two-thirds majority yesterday evening. This is the first time that the OAU heads of state have taken such an important decision in this affair. It is the first time that the summit has so strongly invalidated the events of 1975 with the Madrid agreements, the occupation and partition of the territory.

"It is the first time that the annexationist view has been completely isolated within the OAU, which officially recorded the fact that all parties, aside from Morocco, recognize that self-determination should be granted and that the Saharan people must exercise their right to self-determination and independence.

"The isolation of the annexationist line was especially complete since Mauritania, Through its prime minister who was present, voted with the other heads of state in favor of adopting the ad hoc committee's report and recommendations.

"The third aspect of the night's events," Mr Beryahia added, "is the fact that the OAU did not merely adopt a report to add to all the UN, OAU and nonaligned movement resolutions. The heads of state summit meeting decided to do all it could to insure the concrete application of the Saharan people's right to self-determination. This is also a great innovation and a great step forward in solving the Western Sahara problem. Therefore the OAU has specifically and courageously assumed its responsibilities to an African people suffering under occupation and war. It has done so more vigorously and completely than ever.

"I would like to point out," the minister specified, "that this decision by the heads of state summit was adopted by a two-thirds majority. Indeed, 33 countries adopted. I would also like to stress the significant fact that the decision was only rejected by two countries, Zaire and the Comoro Islands, aside from the two delegations which left the conference hall after Morocco, in other words Gabon and Senegal.

"Just and warm tribute should be paid to the ad hoc committee for the recommendation of wide political significance which it submitted to the summit. An equally merited tribute should also be paid to more than two-thirds of the African countries which were faithful to the traditions of African struggles for the independence of our peoples and to the duty of solidarity with all those fighting for their rights and their freedom and which thereby gave support to the Saharan people--the victims of the occupation and partition of their territory.

"There is no doubt," Mr Beryahia concluded, "that we have witnessed a victory for Africa, for the liberation movements, for freedom and independence of peoples."

LIBYA

CUBAN VICE PRESIDENT GARCIA FRIAS ARRIVES 27 JUL

LD272133 Tripoli Voice of the Arab Homeland in Arabic 2015 GMT 27 Jul 79 LD

[Text] Guillermo Garcia Frias, member of the Political Bureau and vice president of the Councils of State and Ministers in Cuba, arrived tonight in Tripoli for a visit to the Jamahiriyah lasting several days, during which he will have talks on bilateral relations and the sixth summit conference of the nonaligned to be held late in September in Havana.

Guillermo praised relations between the two countries and said that his visit comes within the context of consultations between the two countries on the nonaligned summit and becoming acquainted with the direct democracy experience in Libya and benefitting from this experience rich with humanitarian dimensions. He said in a statement to JANA: We in Cuba follow with admiration and appreciation all the great successes scored by our friends the Libyan Arab people led by revolutionary Mu'ammarr al-Qadhafi.

Meets At-Turayki

LD281722 Tripoli JANA in English 1451 GMT 28 Jul 79 LD

[Text] Tripoli, July 28, JAMAHIRIYAH NEWS AGENCY--Dr 'Ali at-Turayki, the foreign secretary, today received Mr Guillermo Garcia Frias, Cuban vice-president, deputy premier and member of the Cuban Communist Party Political Bureau, currently visiting the Jamahiriya.

The meeting, attended by the director of the Department for North and South American Affairs at the Foreign Secretariat, dealt with promoting bilateral relations and coordination at the non-aligned summit to be held in Havana next September

TURKISH DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER CETIN ARRIVES 27 JUL

LD272110 Tripoli Voice of the Arab Homeland in Arabic 2015 GMT 27 Jul 79 LD

[Text] Hikmet Cetin, Turkish deputy prime minister and minister of state for economic affairs, arrived in Tripoli tonight for a visit to the Jamahiriya lasting several days. During this time he will attend meetings of the Libyan-Turkish joint economic commission. The Turkish official in a statement to JANA confirmed the depth of friendship and links between the Libyan and the Turkish peoples, pointing to the development of cooperation between the two countries in the various fields.

Committee Meetings Begin

LD281941 Tripoli JANA in English 1755 GMT 28 Jul 79 LD

[Text] Tripoli, July 28, JAMAHIRIYAH NEWS AGENCY--Meetings of the fifth session of the Libyan-Turkish joint economic committee started this morning in the Foreign Secretariat's assembly hall.

Engineer Muhammad al-Manqush, secretary of the General People's Committee for Housing, delivered a speech welcoming the Turkish deputy prime minister and the minister of state for economic affairs and the accompanying delegation, and praising the progress of Libyan-Turkish relations. He said that these relations have notably increased in scope, covering the technical and scientific cooperation as well as the social security field and labour force.

Hikmet Cetin, the Turkish deputy prime minister and minister of state for economic affairs, delivered a speech praising the achievements realized by the Jamahiriya in various fields. He said that the ties of friendship and cooperation between the Libyan and Turkish people originate from common historic and religious ties.

He pointed out that bilateral cooperation is getting stronger day after day in all fields.

The meeting decided to form several subcommittees which are expected to meet tomorrow.

COOPERATION DOCUMENTS SIGNED WITH GDR 30 JUL

LD302117 Tripoli JANA in English 1441 GMT 30 Jul 79 LD

[Text] Tripoli, July 30, JAMAHIRIYAH NEWS AGENCY--The minutes of the meeting of the first session of the Democratic German-Libyan Arab joint committee on industrial and economic cooperation was signed at the Foreign Secretariat yesterday.

The internal regulations of the Democratic German-Libyan Arab joint committee on scientific and economic cooperation in the developing countries were also ratified.

The documents were signed by Mr Ahmed Atrash, the assistant under secretary for technical affairs at the Foreign Secretariat, and Herr Roland Schumann, the deputy minister of foreign trade in the Democratic Republic of Germany.

SUDAN

SOMALI PRESIDENT SIAD BARRE ARRIVES 28 JUL

LD281540 Omdurman Domestic Service in Arabic 1500 GMT 28 Jul 79 LD/EA

[Text] Somali President Mohamed Siad Barre arrived in Khartoum this afternoon from Cairo on a short visit to the country. On arrival he was met by President of the Republic Ja'far Muhammad Numayri; Vice President Abel Alier; Ar-Rashid at-Tahir Bakr, vice president and foreign minister; members of the Political Bureau; ministers; [words indistinct]; the Somali ambassador and embassy staff in Khartoum. President Numayri and President Barre will hold talks, beginning this evening at the People's Palace in Khartoum. The Somali president is visiting Sudan as part of a tour he began after attending the African summit conference in Liberia. He has already visited Nigeria, Algiers, Morocco, Tunis and the Arab Republic of Egypt.

President Siad Barre is accompanied by Mr Omar Arteh Ghalib, the minister for the presidency and director of the Department of Social Affairs of the Somali Revolutionary Socialist Party, and Muhammad Ali Nur, a member of the party's higher committee.

29 Jul Departure

LD291632 Omdurman Domestic Service in Arabic 1500 GMT 29 Jul 79 LD/EA

[Text] Somali President Mohamed Siad Barre has stated that his talks with President Numayri were successful and that their views on various issues of interest to the Arab nation and the African Continent were in agreement. He told SUNA that his visit to the country was one in a series his excellency had already made to Nigeria, Algeria, Morocco, Tunisia and Egypt for the purpose of strengthening bilateral relations and exchanging views on Arab and African issues.

President Siad has left Khartoum for home. He was seen off at the airport by President of the Republic Ja'far Muhammad Numayri; Abel Alier, vice president of the republic; Ar-Rashid at-Tahir Bakr, vice president of the republic and foreign minister; a number of members of the Political Bureau; ministers; and the Somali ambassador in Khartoum.

TUNISIA

L'ACTION REPORTS NOUIRA INTERVIEW IN SAUDI WEEKLY

LD301341 Tunis L'ACTION in French 18 Jul 79 p 4 LD

[Unattributed report on an interview with Tunisian Prime Minister Hedi Nouira "recently" published in Saudi weekly IQRA': it Is Necessary To Identify Economic Problems and Concerns of the Arab Nation"]

[Excerpt] Hedi Nouira recalled the Tunisian Government's position on the development of the Middle East conflict, Euro-Arab dialog, Arab-African cooperation and the transfer of the Arab League headquarters to Tunis, and he dealt first with the Middle East situation.

He pointed out that this situation has developed in the way that President Bourguiba had predicted in 1965 when he reaffirmed Tunisia's attachment to international law. The Palestinian problem is the tragedy of the century--a tragedy which has caused consternation in the whole world from East to West. However, as soon as the problem was legitimized by an international decision, President Bourguiba advocated abiding by that decision which, at least, gives the Palestinians half of their territory. However, the politicians of the day rejected this approach and turned down the Tunisian suggestion which was, nonetheless the result of a strategy which took account of both international and Arab situations. Experience has shown that these politicians did not have the means of recovering the whole of Palestine. We are now floundering in this sorry state, with Arab ranks broken and divided, and in the absence of a long-term Arab strategy which might gradually lead us to the judicious use of our material and economic potential for the benefit of our cause.

With regard to Europe's attitude toward the Middle East problem Hedi Nouira pointed out that the Arabs should try to make all European countries aware of the problems worrying the Arab nation and implement a policy toward these countries which is likely to inspire in them active sympathy for our cause.

With regard to Euro-Arab dialog the prime minister thinks that it should lead to political planning between the Arab world and Europe, hence, the need for the two sides to have mutually recognized and accepted positions to insure that dialog can be serious and related to fundamental themes and is not a dialog between seller and client.

With regard to economic complementarity between Arab countries Hedi Nouira highlighted the need to identify and grasp the economic problems and social concerns of the Arab nation even if this means holding a special Arab League Council session with a view to examining this question at a senior level and studying decisive themes likely to transform the Arab world, studying the Arab peoples' potential and assessing their willingness to achieve this complementarity.

Mr Nouira said he was convinced of the need for the Arabs to take, by means of a similar meeting within the Arab League, a decision taking account of the economic and social situation with a view to implementing it so as to overcome present social-economic situation.

Turning to Arab-African cooperation the prime minister then stressed the need for such cooperation in the sense of complementarity between the African raw materials and immense natural potential on the one hand and Arab financial potential on the other hand, with the aim of turning this potential into wealth in the interests of both Arabs and Africans who would, in this way, acquire not only more economic strength but also greater political strength.

As regards the activities of the Arab League, now installed in its new headquarters in Tunis, Hedi Nouira stressed that, in keeping with the constant principle of noninterference in the affairs of others, no Tunisian official, outside this organization, can dictate to it any given attitude. In this context he recalled his remarks at the league's council's recent extraordinary session on ways and means of getting Arab society out of the rut in which it is stuck at present.

In reply to a question on relations between Tunisia and Saudi Arabia the prime minister noted that these relations are sound, dating from well before independence and constantly developing since then thanks to political stances, consultation and economic cooperation based on rationally studied plans. Mr Nouira added that bilateral relations are now excellent.

In this connection the prime minister mentioned the aid--considerable from both quantitative and qualitative viewpoints--which Saudi Arabia gives Tunisia and stressed that the links between the two countries are too lofty to be assessable from either the qualitative or quantitative viewpoint.

WESTERN SAHARA

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE DISCUSSES RECENT DEVELOPMENTS

LD282135 Algiers Domestic Service in Arabic 2000 GMT 28 Jul 79 LD

[Excerpts] The latest military and political developments in the Western Sahara issue were the subject of discussion on 23 and 24 July by the POLISARIO Executive Committee. The committee held a regular session in Hausa, Saharan Democratic Arab Republic, chaired by Mohamed Abdul Aziz, POLISARIO secretary general and chairman of the Revolution Command Council.

During the meeting the Executive Committee profoundly analyzed the international and regional situation as well as the latest political and military developments in the Western Sahara issue. The committee also studied the results of the Monrovia summit conference on the Western Sahara. It noted with satisfaction positive developments in the OAU, which clearly voted for the liquidation of colonialism in the Western Sahara after Moroccan and Mauritanian maneuvers prevented this in past years.

The Executive Committee confirms the readiness of the Saharan people and their sole legitimate representative, the POLISARIO Front to cooperate with the United Nations and the OAU for the correct application of their resolutions.

The committee also reconfirms the sincere desire of the POLISARIO Front to continue negotiations with the Islamic Republic of Mauritania on the basis of the complete withdrawal of Mauritania from the part of the Saharan Democratic Arab Republic it illegally occupies.

The committee confirms once again the firm determination of the Saharan people and their army to continue the armed struggle until the complete withdrawal of the last foreign soldier from the entire Saharan soil.

PRIME MINISTER: MAURITANIAN PRISONERS TO BE RELEASED

LD300028 Algiers Domestic Service in Arabic 2300 GMT 29 Jul 79 LD

[Excerpts] Mohamed Lamine Ould Ahmed, the Saharan Democratic Arab Republic [SDAR] prime minister, renews, in a statement he made in Hausa, his government's initiative to free the Mauritanian prisoners of war who were seized on 12 July in the Tichla operation in reply to the OAU committee, chaired by Mali head of state Traore and Nigerian President Obasanjo.

He says that the initiative should be met with appreciation by the Mauritaniens, as being a new step for bringing about true peace between the SDAR and the Islamic Republic of Mauritania, which will open the road toward a final settlement of the crisis and which will guarantee for the Saharan people their national independence and integrity.

The SDAR prime minister concludes his statement by saying that his government will seize this opportunity to address an urgent appeal to African and international public opinion, urging the Moroccan aggressors and the Mauritaniens to withdraw totally from the SDAR areas they still occupy.

DAYAN: LACK OF COORDINATION IN VISITS TO EGYPT

TA301157 Tel Aviv YEDI'OT AHARONOT in Hebrew 30 Jul 79 pp 1, 8 TA

[By Arye Tzimuqi]

[Text] Yesterday, the Cabinet decided that every visit by an Israeli to Egypt would have to be coordinated with the Foreign Ministry.

The decision was made in the wake of serious criticism leveled by Foreign Minister Moshe Dayan in the Cabinet to the effect that he was not happy with the existing arrangements regarding the issue of visits by VIPs to Egypt and that on more than one occasion he had learned about these visits from the media.

The foreign minister asked: "With whom did the president of the industrialists association, Buma Shavit, coordinate his visit to Egypt? How were the meetings between Yeruham Meshel and Egyptian officials arranged? How did Shim'on Peres fly to Egypt?" He stressed that this was not a technical problem but an important political issue since the country could not tolerate a lack of supervision, coordination and guidance in so important a sphere as our relations with Egypt.

The director general of the prime minister's office, who participated in the meeting, pointed out that Buma Shavit and Meshel had consulted him about their trips to Egypt since the invitations that they had received were personal. As for Peres' trip, Dr Ben-Elisar said that he knew nothing about how the trip was organized.

One of the ministers asked whether Peres had flown to Cairo aboard a military plane. (In fact, Peres flew on an Arkia plane.) Dayan said that at his meeting with Peres prior to the trip he managed to influence Peres in regard to some of the ideas he intended to raise at his meeting with As-Sadat. Among other things, Peres wanted to propose a meeting of the Socialist International on the Palestinian issue with the participation of both him and As-Sadat.

Dayan also complained that Cabinet ministers were holding meetings with foreign diplomats, especially with U.S. Ambassador Samuel Lewis, in which the ministers were allowing themselves to express views in opposition to Cabinet decisions.

DAYAN REPORTS EGYPTIAN VIOLATIONS IN AL-'ARISH AIRFIELD

TA301112 Tel Aviv HA'ARETZ in Hebrew 30 Jul 79 p 1 TA

[By Uzi Benziman]

[Text] Egypt is to be asked by Israel to clarify whether it is implementing the condition of the peace treaty stipulating that the Al-'Arish airfield, which was handed over to Egypt, be used only as a civilian airfield.

Egypt is to be asked to make these clarifications against the background of reports reaching Israel to the effect that the field at Al-'Arish continues to serve military purposes and that, among other things, it contains major radar installations and a squadron of helicopters.

The issue of the nature of the Al-'Arish airfield was raised in the Cabinet yesterday by Foreign Minister Moshe Dayan.

During the debate on the U.S. role in implementing the peace treaty with respect to the stationing of UN observers in place of the Emergency Force, Minister Shmuel Tamir pointed out that there were signs that the United States was not honoring its commitments but this could not be said of Egypt. Dayan reacted by saying: Not necessarily. There are doubts as to whether Egypt is fully honoring the provisions of the peace treaty. He gave as an example the use to which the Al-'Arish airfield was being put.

The Cabinet members were startled by Dayan's remarks and decided to ask the defense minister to obtain information on this matter and to request clarifications from Egypt. Maj Gen Avraham Tamir, who represented the defense minister at the deliberations, said Egypt did not intend to violate the peace treaty and that the issues requiring clarification would be discussed in the talks between Ministers Weizman and 'Ali.

MENA REPORTS 'ALI, WEIZMAN NEWS CONFERENCE

NC301845 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1540 GMT 30 Jul 79 NC

[Excerpt] Tel Aviv, 30 July--Egyptian Defense and War Production Minister Gen Kamal Hasan 'Ali has reaffirmed that the presence of Israeli settlements in the West Bank would not give Israel any new power and would not serve the peace process. He said that the establishment of these settlements is an act of provocation in the area.

The Egyptian defense minister added: We must implement the Camp David agreement, which stipulates the withdrawal of the Israeli forces from the West Bank to specific security points. He said: There are several ways to achieve security which we can discuss together. Gen 'Ali expressed the belief that these security arrangements can be reached through negotiations.

The above was contained in statements to the press by the Egyptian defense minister following an aerial tour earlier today over Arab Jerusalem and the West Bank, accompanied by Israeli Defense Minister 'Ezer Weizman, chief of the IDF strategic planning branch Gen Avraham Tamir and commander of the central military area Gen Moshe (Lizi).

Gen 'Ali said that all the parties in the negotiations want to solve the security problem, although there are some who are stirring up problems instead of proposing solutions. Therefore, we must check all problems and seek to solve them through negotiations.

About the purpose of his aerial tour of the West Bank and Arab Jerusalem today, Gen Kamal Hasan 'Ali said: During the autonomy discussions the question of security was raised several times and its discussion was deferred. In my capacity as a military man I cannot engage in any discussion unless I am fully aware of the problem and the subject under discussion. Therefore, I asked Mr Weizman to take me on this tour, which was very fruitful as far as I am concerned.

Gen 'Ali said: We must discuss the settlements question on the basis of the peace which we are seeking to achieve. On the basis of this peace one must change his ideas because we cannot embark upon military preparations and measures while we are seeking peace.

Israeli Defense Minister 'Ezer Weizman replied by saying: Throughout military history generals have disagreed in their views; history is full of such examples. He added: We do not want to hold a dialog now before the television cameras.

Addressing the Egyptian defense minister, Weizman said: You have seen the area of Israel as the importance of the military forces' development on high ground. I fully agree with you that we have made great strides on the road to peace. Thus it would be difficult and rather foolish of us not to reach solutions.

Weizman added: I am happy that you made this tour today. There is one thing that cannot change; namely, the land. I hope that ideas will change. Another thing I would like to say is that the appropriate solutions for Sinai are not necessarily appropriate for solving other problems under dispute. Therefore, I suggest that we view Sinai as separate and the other territory as another problem.

Weizman praised General 'Ali for his frankness and said that this frankness will be the effective weapon by which we will abide in our coming negotiations.

General 'Ali and the military delegation accompanying him boarded three helicopters this morning at a military airfield near Tel Aviv for an aerial tour of Jerusalem and the West Bank.

'ALI REJECTS PROPOSAL FOR JOINT PATROLS IN SINAI

TA301128 Tel Aviv YEDI' OTAHARONOT IN Hebrew 30 Jul 79 p 1 TA

[By Eytan Haber, Arye Tzimuqi and Ilan Kefir]

[Excerpt] Egyptian Defense Minister Gen Kamal Hasan 'Ali has rejected the proposal for joint patrols by Israeli and Egyptian soldiers along the border between the two countries in Sinai. He said that at the moment Egypt is not prepared to see Israeli soldiers on any Egyptian territory.

In a talk with Defense Minister 'Ezer Weizman, 'Ali said that Egypt agrees to the stationing of UN observers on the Sinai border or to any alternative arrangement acceptable to Israel.

The talks between Weizman and 'Ali were held in a very good and hearty atmosphere. However, yesterday's impression was that the Egyptian defense minister's visit was aimed more at furthering ties and honoring a courtesy commitment than at dealing with work.

BEGIN'S CONDITION REPORTEDLY IMPROVING

TA301623 Tel Aviv IDF Radio in Hebrew 1310 GMT Jul 79 TA

[Text] Prime Minister Menahem Begin expanded his activities today as well. He held a lengthy talk with his deputy, Prof Yiga'el Yadin.

Today Mr Begin's physicians said the prime minister's recovery was following the expected course. General examinations of his vision indicated considerable improvement.

ARABS, BEDOUINS DEMONSTRATE, CLASH WITH KAKH 30 Jul

TA301519 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1400 GMT Jul 79 TA

[Text] Thousands of Arabs from the Galilee and Bedouins from the Negev are demonstrating in front of the Knesset building against both the law for expropriation of Bedouin lands and the policy of the Galilee authorities.

Our correspondent reports that the demonstrators arrived in large organized groups and are carrying placards such as: We Will Defend the Galilee With Our Spirit and Our Blood.

Members of the KAKH movements, led by Rabbi Kahana, demonstrated against the previous protest. A major quarrel developed between the two groups. The police arrested Rabbi Kahana, the director general of his movement, Yosi Dayan, and MK Charlie Biton's secretary, Mani Kohen. The police brought reinforcements to the site equipped with clubs and helmets who drove Rabbi Kahana's followers away from the Knesset plaza.

About a dozen heads of councils in the Galilee are watching the demonstration from the Knesset's fifth floor. They came to the Knesset to express their opposition to the activities of the National Committee for the Defense of Arab Land. Rosh Pina Mayor Tzvi Rasqi said that more Jewish land than Arab land had been expropriated in the Galilee in the last few years.

MA'ARIV: WEST BANK ARABS ACCELERATING CONSTRUCTION

TA261336 Tel Aviv MA'ARIV in Hebrew 26 Jul 79 p 6 TA

[By Yosef Tzuri'el]

[Text] Construction at a rate unprecedented in the past 10 years has begun in the vicinity of Jerusalem and in urban and rural areas of the West Bank bordering on Jewish settlements and in areas that might be requisitioned.

The drive to lay foundations for houses on private land evolves from the publicity around Israeli intentions to requisition and seize large areas of land for settlement. It is conservatively estimated that in the region of Jerusalem alone construction of over 2,500 houses has begun in Bayt Jala, East Talpiot, Bayt Hanina, 'Atarot and An-Nabi Samu'el.

In Hebron 300 houses are in various stages of construction, most of them bordering Qiryat Arba'. There is an unnatural construction, surge in villages close to Jewish settlements in the region of Ramallah and near the villages of Battir and Husan near Gush 'Ezyon. Recently a rise in construction has also been seen in Samaritan villages. According to estimates about 400 constructions have begun in these areas recently.

It was reported from Arab circles yesterday that the "construction rush" was understandable and evolves from landowners' fears that sooner or later their land would be requisitioned. This is the reason for their building their homes in the center of their plots, thus reducing the chance that their land be seized or requisitioned.

The military government maintains that this development was anticipated 2 years ago. However, it was impossible to stop the process of the construction rush. It was explained that the local authorities are totally independent in providing construction licenses.

The strong need for speeding up Arab construction in the West Bank was discussed at the Palestinian convention, which met last week in East Jerusalem. Those meeting were of the opinion that young couples should be helped in setting up their homes close to their parents, thus stemming the flow of youths leaving the region.

KUNA: KHAQANI ARRESTED IN 'RETALIATION' FOR ARAB VIOLENCE

LD310953 Kuwait KUNA in Arabic 0750 GMT 31 Jul 79 LD

[From KUNA correspondent in Tehran]

[Text] Iranian oil production during the past 21 days has dropped by 600,000 barrels from the average it recently reached of 4 million barrels per day.

No official explanation for this reduction is available, nor one for the recently noticed unavailability of oil tankers awaiting loading at the Khark Island port, where five or six tankers are usually lined up waiting to be loaded.

Production in the southern province of Khuzestan dropped sharply in recent weeks after oil pipelines there suffered a number of explosions apparently aimed at cutting off oil supplies to the Abadan refinery and hitting pipelines carrying its output. Last week production totaled 3,200,000 barrels per day, a drop amounting to 800,000 barrels from its normal average.

The explosions have coincided with the outbreak of angry demonstrations, shooting battles and other activities carried out by Arab groups seeking autonomy for Arabs in Khuzestan Province. The Iranian Government retaliated by issuing orders to the Revolutionary Guards to arrest the leader of the Arab minority, Ayatollah Mohammad Taher Shobeyr Khaqani.

The former head of the military police, Gen Amir Rahimi, yesterday criticized the arrest of Khaqani, warning that the government had made a mistake by detaining the Arab leader against his wishes. Shaykh Khaqani is currently in the Qom headquarters of Iman Ayatollah Khomeyni, leader of the Iranian revolution.

No official in the Iranian Government or any of the aides of the religious leaders has indicated whether Shaykh Khaqani is being held or has been exiled. However, the governor of Khuzestan, Adm Ahmad Madani, has made it clear that he will not allow Shaykh Khaqani to return to the province at present and he will not be allowed to leave Iran.

FOREIGN MINISTRY DENIES INVOLVEMENT IN IRAQI COUP ATTEMPT

LD301702 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1630 GMT 30 Jul 79 LD

[Text] The spokesman of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Government of the Islamic Republic of Iran has strongly denied reports concerning Iran's role in the unsuccessful coup d'etat in Iraq. The spokesman of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, in an interview with PARS, referred to the MENA report concerning Iran's participation in the unsuccessful coup d'etat in Iraq by saying: The ministry strongly denies this report. As responsible officials of the Provisional Government of the Islamic Republic of Iran, including Mr Ebrahim Yazdi, minister of foreign affairs, have repeatedly pointed out, the Government of the Islamic Republic of Iran has no intention whatsoever of exporting its revolution to any country, and it refrains from interfering in the domestic affairs of other countries. The spokesman of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs added: It seems these baseless rumors are spread by the same international elements who are unhappy about the good relations between the revolutionary Iranian Government and other countries, especially its neighbors.

Ambassador to Iraq Interviewed

ID301808 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1630 GMT 30 Jul 79 ID

[Text] Hojatol-Islam Daali, ambassador of the Islamic Republic of Iran in Baghdad, in an interview with PARS NEWS AGENCY, confirmed that contacts soon will take place between Iranian and Iraqi officials at the ministerial level. Hojatol-Islam Daali also confirmed that weapons are still entering Iran through its western borders. He added that Iraq can put an end to this.

Concerning the visits he has had with Iraqi leaders, Hojatol-Islam Daali said: After arriving in Iraq and attending some formal meetings, it was decided that I should meet with Iraqi leaders and especially with the president. Unfortunately, these meetings were postponed for a while, and during this 25-day period the propaganda war between Iran and Iraq peaked. In their newspapers, radio and television, the two countries attacked one another and leveled accusations at each other which could be expected from two angry countries which are not each other's enemies. These unseemly comments by the media were far removed from the official views of the two governments.

The Iranian ambassador in Baghdad said: My mission is to explain to the Iraqi leaders the views of the Islamic revolution, the programs of Iran and the feelings which we have toward our Iraqi brothers. If these matters are discussed, the propaganda attacks will be reduced and we can easily achieve a joint basis for widespread cooperation between our two countries.

He said: Following the discussions that I had with the former Iraqi minister of the interior, it was decided that the problems should be discussed in meetings between high-level officials of the two countries. On the same basis, it is expected that the foreign minister of Iraq will visit Iran in the near future.

Concerning the recent attacks by Iraqi planes on Iranian territory, the Iranian ambassador in Baghdad said: These attacks, as had been previously announced, were due to mistakes. The Iraqi officials have formally announced that they are prepared to pay compensation for any damage. The Iraqi leaders did not expect this incident to be used for propaganda purposes and be so blown up. It would have been better if attempts had been made in a patient and restrained way to prevent this matter from becoming any larger.

In answer to a question on whether Iraqi propaganda provided fuel for the unrest in Khuzestan, Hojatol-Islam Daali said: Of course, it is natural that an angry government which wants to attack its opponent concentrates on the enemy's weak points, and Iraq used to do this in its propaganda. They thought that the question of the minorities in Iran was a very important problem and, as a result, they stressed this problem.

Concerning the position of the Shi'ites in Iraq, the Iranian ambassador in Iraq said: Since coming to Baghdad, because of different reasons, I have not found the opportunity to get in touch with the mass of the Iraqi Shi'ites. It was also unwise to get in touch with them. Consequently, all my information concerning them is based on all I have heard and read. We don't want our embassy in Baghdad to be a center of espionage and gossip, for in the past it was a center for Zionist espionage. Naturally, the country in which an embassy exists would not like it to interfere in its domestic affairs, and from a moral point of view they are right, too.

Generally, what I can gather about Iraq at the moment is that the situation here is quiet and calm. At times, it is said that the present calm is due to the widespread recent arrests, but I don't have any precise information concerning this matter.

TEHRAN REPORTS DETAILS OF 3 AUG CONSTITUTENT ASSEMBLY ELECTIONS

LD301050 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 0930 GMT 30 Jul 79 LD

[Text] It was announced today that elections for the council of experts will be held over a period of 12 hours. The elections will be held on Friday 3 August at 2,050 polling stations throughout the country.

Bakhtiar Plans No Role

NC311016 Paris AFP in English 1011 GMT 31 Jul 79 NC

[Text] Paris, July 31 (AFP)--Former Iranian Prime Minister Shahpur Bakhtiar said here today he would not present candidates for the constituent assembly elections in Iran on Friday. Mr. Bakhtiar told a press conference he did "not believe in the Islamic Republic" but added that he would not form any provisional government or opposition party to the present Iranian regime while he was in exile. Throughout the 90-minute press conference, the former prime minister, who disappeared from Iran on February 12 with the collapse of his government and the successful Islamic Revolution, presented himself as an "ordinary citizen."

KHOMEYNI MEETS WITH AYATOLLAH GOLPAYGANI

LD301116 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 0930 GMT 30 Jul 79 LD

[Text] The leader of the Iranian Islamic Revolution, Imam Khomeyni, met privately with His Great Eminence Ayatollah Golpaygani in the house of His Great Eminence Ayatollah Mar'ashi Najafi last night and discussed national issues. There is no information available about the details of this meeting.

AYATOLLAH SHARI'ATMADARI INTERVIEWED ON CONSTITUTION

LD301550 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 0930 GMT 30 Jul 79 LD

[Excerpts] His Great Eminence Ayatollah Haaj Seyyed Kazem Shari'atmadari, in a special interview with the PARS NEWS AGENCY, in Mashhad, stated his views on the country's current political and social issues, especially the constitution. He emphasized that the elected representatives, in studying the draft constitution, bear an historic and heavy responsibility toward the people, Islam and the country and they ought to be aware of the great importance of the task lying ahead of them. Regarding the constitution, he said: After the victory of the revolution and at the very time when the Iranian people voted almost unanimously for the Islamic Republic, there was discussion about a new constitution. At that time we said that it would be better to retain the previous constitution and omit only the articles relating to the monarchical regime, and replace them with articles relating to the Islamic Republic. This would naturally render the work less difficult. At this time when there is a great need for the preservation of general unity and monolithic solidarity, this would be a way to avoid complaints, tension or seeking of pretexts. In any case, now that the previous constitution is regarded as null and void, it is necessary to pay attention to a few points concerning the new constitution.

The constitution must not contain anything against Islam or the Ja'farite religion; the constitution ought to be formulated meticulously so that it is immune from criticism or difficulties as far as international laws and regulations are concerned; the incorporation and coordination of articles ought to be such as to facilitate the possibility of progress, advancement and the development of Islam and of the country.

His great eminence the ayatollah was asked his views on the activities of the enemies of Islam and counterrevolutionaries who are hatching new plots every day in various parts of the country, especially the western regions of the country and the border areas including Marivan, knowing that the people await the crushing of such acts by the counterrevolutionaries. Is it sufficient to send delegations for talks and settle the differences, or are decisive measures needed, and should the Islamic Republic Army fulfill its role in preserving the territorial integrity and eradication of the enemies of the homeland? His Great Eminence Shari 'atmadari said in reply: Of course, such issues ought, as far as possible, to be settled through peaceful means; if, God forbid, matters reach a point at which nothing can be done without violence, then the government will have to fulfill its duties.

The PARS correspondent asked: It is occasionally heard that in order to reestablish its domination over the region and realize its interests, America is launching a series of assaults and offensives which are said to include the presence of the U.S. Navy in the Persian Gulf, or the training of special forces for raiding oil installations. How serious do you consider these threats to be, in the ayatollah's opinion? In the event of aggression, what role does the country's defense force and the people play in order to fight these measures?

His Great Eminence Ayatollah Shar'iatmadari said in reply: One would imagine America to be wiser than to want to repeat the Vietnam experience here; if, God forbid, it shows such indiscretion in this part of Asia, world peace will be endangered. In that event, the United Nations ought to intervene in accordance with its duty, and take serious measures to eliminate the problem by condemning the invader. And second, the Iranian Muslims will, side by side with the Iranian Islamic Republic Army, defend the country's territorial integrity against every form of threat of possible attack by whatever country.

With regard to the struggles of the Muslim masses, especially in Afghanistan and Palestine, and the extent to which they ought to be supported by the Muslim people of Iran, His Great Eminence Ayatollah Shari'atmadari said: Basically, in accordance with the provisions of jurisprudence and the principles of Islam, the origin of power lies in the nation; therefore no one must rule against the view and wishes of the nation. For the nation is the source; any government that opposes the majority of the nation is illegal and despotic. Today, the nation of Afghanistan is grappling with a government which it accepts in no way. Right is on the side of the vast majority of the nation. We, too, support the legitimate wishes of the majority. His great eminence the ayatollah added: The oppressed nation of Afghanistan is being subjected to severe oppression, and it is the duty of all nations to support the oppressed in whatever part of the world it may be and to fight oppression. The same situation exists for the Palestinian nation: A foreign group by the name of Israel has ousted a nation from the land of its forefathers and has turned them into wanderers, and has committed injustice openly in the eyes of the people of the world. It continues its aggression as before. It has trampled international laws under foot and pays no attention to who is right and who should be given his rights. This is why the Muslim people of the world ought not to hold back in preventing violence in Afghanistan and defending the just rights of the people of Palestine, and ultimately in supporting all the oppressed Muslims of the world.

The PARS correspondent finally asked: What role will the religious leadership play in the future of the Islamic Republic of Iran and in its governmental order and what qualities should the future president of Iran possess? His Great Eminence Ayatollah Shari'at madari replied: The cardinal and fundamental role of the religious leadership is to safeguard Islam and justice. In our view, it is better that in its relationship with the government and the state it should adopt a guiding and instructive role. When the government officials commit a violation, the religious leadership has the right to protest and struggle. If in some cases the government fails to fulfill its responsibility, or when the country remains without a government, the religious authorities will seek to introduce a new government and competent individuals to form that government. As for the qualities necessary for the office of president in our view the Iranian president ought, in the first place, to be a believing Iranian; second, he should be an informed and knowledgeable person, third, he should have experience and sufficient knowledge, fourth, he should be a Shi'ite, and finally he should enjoy a good reputation.

FRG URGED TO DISAVOW ANTI-IRANIAN PRESS CAMPAIGN

LD301450 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 0930 GMT 30 Jul 79 LD

[Text] Following the arrest by FRG police of several Iranian students on charges of organizing illegal court sessions to punish former SAVAK agents in this country, and strong propaganda against the revolution of Iran in the mass media of the FRG, Dr Sadeq Tabataba'i, the government spokesman, in an exclusive interview with Tehran radio reporter Mojtaba Jabal 'Ameli, said: The harsh and insulting policy adopted by the German press toward the nation and the revolution of Iran cannot be tolerated by us any more and the Government of Germany is dutybound to at least dissociate itself from the German press in a formal statement. We will now listen to our colleague's talk with the government spokesman: [begin recording]

[Question] Dr Tabataba'i, you have been informed that recently Iranian students in Germany have been facing certain problems. Will you please explain the situation and the position taken by the government to our listeners?

[Answer] As you know, about 3 or 4 weeks ago an article was published anonymously giving a list of 250 Iranian students accused of cooperating with SAVAK in the past. After the publication of this list a group of unidentified people attacked the houses of some of the Iranians mentioned on the list, held revolutionary courts, tried them and began physically assaulting and injuring them. This caused the German press and German courts and the police to protest their action, which is understandable, and the German press started a huge propaganda campaign against the Government of Iran, the Iranian revolution and Imam Khomeyni to the extent that we had to announce that this problem has nothing to do with the Government of Iran, the Revolutionary Courts or the Revolutionary Committees. The German press continued adding fuel to the fire until the government spokesman said that these trials could affect relations between the two countries.

Following these utterances, we issued another formal statement, published in yesterday's papers. We were surprised, in spite of the fact that the Government of Iran announced that it has no connection with these problems and [words indistinct] and does not support these actions, and does not even know these persons, and that these courts have no connection with the courts in Iran and, basically, that nobody has the right to form a court and try people, that the government spokesman of FRG said what he did.

In our statement, I said that the FRG Government spokesman must have forgotten that about 8 or 9 months ago, the minister for economic affairs of the FRG made that speech against the revolution in Iran and even labeled it as reactionary, and described the shah as a democratic element. Just a few days ago, Mr Franz-Jozef Strauss, a candidate for the chancellorship in the coming election in 1980 or the following year, (?said certain things). Anyway the campaign they have started and the propaganda against the Islamic Revolution of Iran, against the government of the revolution, against the leadership's principles, are the things which might have a negative effect on relations between Iran and West Germany.

Therefore, if the Government of West Germany is interested in maintaining its relations with Iran, it should first put a stop to these utterances. Secondly, it should somehow issue a formal statement to make the press understand that these events do not have any connection with Government of Iran or the courts of Iran, and the Zionist elements who control the greater part of the German press would then no longer have any cause to show its long-standing enmity toward the Iranian revolution.

Another point to be mentioned at this juncture is that the police have started tracking down those who are harassing the students and the information received up to now shows that about 17 Iranian students in different cities, mainly Hamburg and Bremen, have been imprisoned and have started a hungerstrike, and groups of students are staging sit-ins in Iran's consulates in Bonn and Hamburg and are demanding the release of their friends. A delegation has been sent to take the necessary measures.

Today, I handed a note to the German Embassy in Tehran requesting them to investigate the situation regarding the Iranian students, and once again explained the position of the Government of Iran toward what has happened in Germany. I even emphasized that the harsh and insulting reports in the German papers against the nation and the revolution of Iran cannot be tolerated any more and the government must issue a formal statement dissociating its position from that of the West German press. We hope that this will be effective and the result will be reflected in the West German press and the behavior of Iranian students in the next day or so.

[Question] What will be your position if this attitude persists?

[Answer] Then of course, we will have to take more serious measures because they cannot follow this line. They do not have enough evidence that these people have been pursuing them. Somebody calls by telephone to say that he is being followed by such and such a person, then 20 to 30 more attack the house of that person and take him to prison--this is not the way to carry out an investigation, and we cannot tolerate this situation so easily.

[Question] Can you provide our listeners with some more information about how the recent events began?

[Answer] We do not know who published this list or what the source is, but what has happened is perfectly clear. It might have been the case that persons who meant well wanted to put pressure on the SAVAK agents.

But obviously events have deviated from their original intention so that counter-revolution and elements who cause confusion both inside and outside the country have been let loose to perform acts which will provide those opposing the revolution in Iran and the Zionists with a cause to increase their propaganda against the revolution in Iran, to misrepresent the truth and events concerning the revolution of Iran and tarnish the reputation of our revolution outside the country more than ever. This is what they have always wanted; and they have never missed an opportunity to do so. In my opinion, this is what has inflamed the problem as regards both the propaganda aspect of it and the action taken. [end recording]

KWU OFFICIAL CONFIRMS WITHDRAWAL FROM NUCLEAR PLANTS

LD310837 Hamburg DPA in German 0604 GMT 31 Jul 79 LD

[Excerpts] Tehran--Norbert Schmitt, head of the Kraftwerk Union (KWU) office in Tehran, stated on Tuesday in reply to an inquiry that KWU has withdrawn from the contract to build two nuclear power plants near Bushehr on the Persian Gulf. The letter to the Iranian Atomic Energy Organization said that his company no longer felt bound by the contract. He said that "theoretically" the KWU could continue with construction of the nuclear power plants which were begun in 1975 and are some 85 and 70 percent completed, respectively.

One hundred five Germans who for months have been looking after the site in case construction continued will be flown home on Wednesday morning. Some 20 Germans will remain on the site in a liaison office.

TEHRAN PAPER REPORTS ON MARIVAN SITUATION, PROTESTS

LD271347 [Editorial Report LD] Recent editions of the Tehran AYANDEGAN in Persian have devoted considerable space to reports on developments in Marivan, Kordestan, following the occupation of the city by Mojahedin and guards brought in to restore order in this Kurdish center.

On 22 July the paper reports that "up to 75 percent" of the city's inhabitants left the city in protest at the situation and on the strength of rumors--officially denied--of an impending army attack, leaving stores and offices closed, the hospital almost deserted and telephone communications out of action. Tents, blankets, food and drugs from neighboring towns reportedly have been dispatched to the Marivan refugees who have taken shelter in towns and mountain villages in the Iran-Iraq border zone. Kordestan Governor General Shakiba and Sanandaj Army Brigade Commander Colonel Sephri claimed to be ignorant of the reasons for the migration, although Shakiba is quoted as saying that "if it is true that there has been a mass migration....it is likely that there is some force at work which has compelled them to move away." According to Sephri, army proposals on the administration of the city involving one, just the corps of guards sent to restore security, two, the guards in conjunction with the Marivan Provisional Revolutionary Council, three, a police or gendarmerie unit, or four, the army alone were all rejected by the Provisional Council, which reportedly issues a statement reading, in part: "Since our aim is neither war with the government nor submission to tyranny we see the only solution as being migration from the city so they will encounter only a depopulated city. We are ready to live for days, months or years in tents rather than under the tyranny of those lacking responsibility who are unwilling to heed the rights of the city-dwellers and; for the sake of a bunch of feudalists and reactionaries, are prepared to set fire to the city."

The same report cites Governor General Shakiba's reaction to what he called "rumors that the government looks unfavorably on Kordestan," contending that "as far as the government is concerned all the provinces are equal." On the question of autonomy he is reported as saying: "We must take into account our strengths and resources. We also want 'autonomy' in Esfahan and Kerman and elsewhere, and it is locally that the constitution should not discriminate."

On 23 and 25 July, the paper reports the failed attempts by a delegation headed by the deputy governor general of Kordestan to persuade the migrants to return to Marivan. According to a representative of the city Provisional Council involved in the talks, cited in the guards and mojahedin should leave Marivan, and the Provisional Council should administer the city until such time as there are free elections and a local police station and gendarmerie force. But the delegation rejected this and expressed the view that the force of mojahedin or the Marivan army should undertake control of the city."

The 25 July paper also reports on protests at the Marivan situation voiced at a 24 July protest rally in Sanandaj reportedly attended by "tens of thousands of people" and a telegram sent to Prime Minister Bazargan by "Kordestan religious and political leader Ayatollah Seyyed Ezzedin Hoseyni."

The Sanandaj rally reportedly adopted a five-point resolution condemning "distorted" radio and television "propaganda" on the Marivan events allegedly aimed at "inflaming the public opinion of the people of Iran in order to prepare the way for the bloody suppression of the Kurdish people" and demanding an investigation into the "rightful demands of the oppressed and destitute Kurdish people of Marivan, including the right to the maintenance of security by the people of Marivan themselves" the release of everybody imprisoned while "giving help to the people of Marivan;" and "an end to the policy of militarization and the suppression of the plot against the people by the army, the guards, the landlords and the provisional government."

In his message to Bazargan, Hoseyni reportedly blamed the Marivan migration on "the force shown by the mojahedin." The message continues: "The irresponsible and unwarranted interference by these mojahedin around the Serow region of Urumiyeh has also produced difficulties, with several people killed and wounded so far. The government is expected to attend to the demands of the people of the area and to do whatever is necessary in this respect."

"The only solution lies in attending to the region's legitimate demands."

Renewed Fighting Reported

LD262106 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1930 GMT 27 Jul 79 LD

[Text] According to a PARS report, there was a renewed confrontation today between the Revolutionary Guards stationed at the Marivan base and other armed elements in the area as a result of which one member of the armed gang was killed and two guards were wounded.

Mr Shakiba, governor general of Kordestan, in an interview with the PARS reporter expressed his confidence in gaining positive results from the talks between himself and his delegation and the confrontation groups in Marivan toward restoring peace in the city. The governor general of Kordestan said that in the talks with the confronting groups in Marivan all avenues have been considered and he is confident that by tonight or tomorrow morning complete peace will be restored in this region.

Governor General Reports Progress

LD280916 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 0330 GMT 28 Jul 79 LD

[Text] Mr Shakiba, the new governor general of Kordestan, said last night that his talks and those of his delegation with the groups involved in clashes in the city of Marivan would soon produce results and lead to establishment of order in that city. Kordestan's governor general said that he was waiting for a reply to his proposals to the government, adding that he hoped all those involved who have come from far away [exempting them from observing the Ramadan fast] and those who were fasting would be the guests of the Marivan garrison for the midday and the evening repasts, respectively, and would feast themselves on a meal of rejoicing and peace.

He emphasized that during the talks with the groups involved in the clashes in Marivan all possible solutions to the problem had been studied and covered, and that he hoped complete tranquillity would be restored to that region by this morning at the latest on the basis of an agreement among all groups.

Casualties Reported in Clash

JN281301 Doha QNA in Arabic 1228 GMT 27 Jul 79 JN

[Text] Tehran, 28 July--Yesterday one person was killed and two members of the Revolutionary Guards were seriously wounded in clashes which took place between guards and armed Kurds in the city of Marivan.

Reporting this today, the Iranian news agency PARS said that the clashes took place while Mohammad Rashid Shakiba, governor general of Kordestan, was holding talks with representatives of opposition groups in the city in an attempt to restore peace and order in the region. The agency said that groups of people from the city of Sanandaj proceeded to Marivan yesterday to protest the detention of 16 Kurds 5 days ago.

AGREEMENT REACHED ON RELEASE OF RAZI HOSTAGES

LD291808 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1630 GMT 29 Jul 79 LD

[Excerpt] In a telephone conversation with the news unit of Urumiyeh radio and television center, West Azarbayjan Governor General Mr Haqqu has said that agreement has been reached between the delegation dispatched by the governorate general and those who have held Razi railway station employees hostage for the latter's release. [passage indistinct] The hostages are expected to leave for Qotur tomorrow.

YAZDI COMMENTS ON REGIONAL COOPERATION ORGANIZATION

LD291942 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1630 GMT 29 Jul 79 LD

[Text] The Pakistani minister of state for foreign affairs, who came to Iran to meet Imam Khomeyni and to hold talks with Dr Yazdi, the foreign minister, left Tehran for New York this morning. The most important topic of talks between Agha Shahi and Ebrahim Yazdi concerned the Regional Cooperation for Development organization [RCD].

Following this meeting, Dr Yazdi said that the future of the RCD's existence or dissolution soon will be clarified. After his meeting with the Pakistani foreign minister, Dr Yazdi, in an interview with the PARS NEWS AGENCY, said that the CENTO pact has been dissolved and that we are now in the process of settling matters.

RAILROAD EMPLOYEES RESCUED, RAIL LINKS WITH TURKEY RESUMED

LD302010 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1630 GMT 30 Jul 79 LD

[Text] The special train which was sent from Tabriz to bring back the railroad employees in Qotur district arrived this afternoon in Razi station, near the Turkish border. This afternoon, the director general of Tabriz railway told PARS: Some 66 employees were surrounded in Qotur region, and they left for Tabriz at 1830 today. The director general, in thanking the governor general of West Azarbayjan and the delegation sent by the governorate general and referring to the cooperation of all the trites in the area, said: In this way, the usual rail links between Iran and Turkey will be resumed effective tomorrow and the goods which have been stored on the border gradually will be transported. It should be added that the delegation sent by the governorate general of West Azarbayjan to Qotur region returned to Urumiyeh today. In a report submitted to the office of the governor general, they said that in the recent events there has been no question of holding anyone hostage; rather, the railway employees in Qotur had been surrounded.

WEAPONS, AMMUNITION CONFISCATED BY GUARDS IN ABADAN

LD291804 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1630 GMT 29 Jul 79 LD

[Text] According to PARS NEWS AGENCY, 13 weapons and a great many rounds of ammunition were discovered and confiscated by the gendarmerie and the Islamic Revolutionary Guards of Abadan this afternoon. According to a responsible official the confiscated weapons include 12 Kalashnikov automatic rifles, a hunting rifle and 1,596 rounds of ammunition. This report also says that only two suspects were arrested in connection with the discovery of these firearms. The suspects are being interrogated at the office of the public prosecutor of the Islamic revolution in Abadan.

Guerrilla Arrested in Khorramshahr

LD302014 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1630 GMT 30 Jul 79 LD

[Text] In connection with the recent disturbances in Khuzestan, one female guerrilla was arrested in Khorramshahr. One informed source told the PARS correspondent in Abadan: This girl has taken part in a number of courses of sabotage and guerrilla activities outside the country and has been involved in recent disturbances in Khuzestan.

NIOC OFFICIAL COMMENTS ON 27 JULY EXPLOSION

LD301735 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 0930 GMT 30 Jul 79 LD

[Text] In connection with the explosion last Friday at the NIOC's explosives storage facility in the Aghajari region, the NIOC's regional manager, in a telephone conversation with our reporter in the region, said:

In the opinion of the experts sent to the site from the NIOC in Ahvaz and the 92d Division in Khuzestan, the explosion was caused by a chemical reaction in the explosive material. He added: The investigation carried out by the guards sent from Ahvaz and the Islamic Revolutionary Committee in Aghajari indicates no evidence of sabotage.

The regional NIOC director said: At present, the areas around explosives storage facilities Nos 1 and 2 is being controlled by gendarmerie forces and paramilitary forces assigned to them. He said: All the damaged houses in the Aghajari area are being guarded by the Guards of the Islamic Revolutionary Committee of Aghajari. Suspicious traffic in the region is still being investigated. For the peace and welfare of the residents of this region and to prevent similar accidents from happening, all the explosives storage facilities have been ordered to be moved to another location away from this area. The order is being carried out effective today. The regional NIOC director asked the noble residents of Aghajari to remain calm and not pay any attention to baseless rumors.

GENDARMERIE PERSONNEL LOCATE ARMS, OPIUM

LD301739 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 0930 GMT 30 Jul 79 LD

[Text] According to the central news bureau, the gendarmerie spokesman today announced that due to the efforts of gendarmerie personnel in Khorasan, Khuzestan, Kermanshah, Bushehr and Lorestan, two machineguns, 17 firearms, 7,298 rounds of ammunition, 77 magazines, 8 grenades, 5,000 packs of foreign cigarettes and 25 kg of opium have been discovered. The arms and the opium were handed over to authorities.

SANJABI TRIBESMEN WILLING TO 'CONFRONT' COUNTERREVOLUTIONARIES

LD281155 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 0930 GMT 28 Jul 79 LD

[Text] Sanjabi tribesmen have expressed their willingness to confront the rebels and the counterrevolutionaries. According to a PARS report, Askar Khan Sanjabi, the leader of the Sanjabi tribe, at a meeting yesterday with Ayatollah Haj Sheikh Mojtaba Haj-Akhund in Kermanshah, expressed the willingness of the Sanjabi tribe to confront the seditious elements and the counterrevolutionaries.

SANANDAJ RADIO CENTER ATTACKED; STAFF BEATEN UP

LD191828 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1630 GMT 29 Jul 79 LD

[Excerpts] In response to an invitation by the Coordinating Council of Sanandaj Islamic Associations and Groups, a group of Sanandaj citizens last night staged a march in protest against reports broadcast by Sanandaj radio and television center concerning incidents in Marivan. While denouncing the news bureau of the Sanandaj radio and television center for spreading lies over Tehran radio and Tehran television, the marchers demanded a purge of the radio staff and the appointment of people faithful to the Iranian Islamic Republic at the news center. The demonstrators (?demanded) that [words indistinct] order the Army of the Islamic Republic to exert efforts to protect Iran's border so that inhumane elements such as the Peshmergah [paramilitary force] of Jalal Talebani [Iraqi Kurdish partisan leader] would not be able, with the help of people such as Palizban and Oveysi [Palizban is a former imperial guard general and Oveysi is the former commander of the ground forces under the shah] to bring about plots and killings in this region. [sentence indistinct]

In an interview by telephone with the central news bureau, Mr Naqshbandi, director of Sarandaj radio and television, who this morning sent his resignation to Mr Qotbzadeh [head of Iranian radio and television], said that the demonstrators, after reading their resolution, attacked the building of Sarandaj radio and television center and beat up and injured a number of employees, alleging they were communists.

CALM RETURNS TO EVAN-E GHARB AFTER SHOOTINGS

LD291744 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1630 GMT 29 Jul 79 LD

[Text] According to a PARS report, following shootings in Evan-e Gharb yesterday and the disarming of the local gendarmerie post, the situation in Evan became peaceful yesterday and today. The guardians dispatched from Ilam with the help of security forces have assumed control of Evan town. Referring to the calm situation in Evan region, the PARS NEWS AGENCY said the gendarmerie post, which has been disarmed, is at the moment in the hands of the guardians and security forces. In a conversation between one of our officers and the citizens of Evan, the citizens of Evan have promised to return the arms and equipment. Also, in connection with yesterday's events in Evan, the Guardians of the Islamic Revolution who have been dispatched from Ilam arrested 12 inhabitants of Evan-e Gharb and discovered 12 government arms, a quantity of ammunition, 1 mortar launcher and 2 boxes of grenades.

ESFAHAN MARKS ANNIVERSARY OF SHAH'S MILITARY GOVERNMENT

LD310845 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 0330 GMT 31 Jul 79 LD

[Text] On the anniversary of declaring the first military government of the barbaric Pahlavi regime, the people of Esfahan held a grand rally and gathering last night. On the fifth day of the Ramadan last year, the Pahlavi regime, in an attempt to rescue itself, declared military governments in several cities, quite unaware of the fact that struggling and alert inhabitants of the cities had dumped the shah and his feudal lords onto the garbage dump of history, and Esfahan (?witnessed) the righteous struggles of the Iranian people.

After breakfast and worshipping ceremonies last night, the people of Esfahan held a gathering at 2130 at the Imam Sadeq school, formerly called Chaharbagh, at the invitation of the Esfahan religious community in tribute to the memory of martyrs who died last year. After listening to speeches, including one by Abolhasan Bani-Sadr, who arrived for this purpose in Esfahan yesterday, the people of Esfahan started their march toward Meydan Shohada [martyrs' square], a place awash in blood on this day last year. These ceremonies continued until midnight.

AFGHANISTAN

KABUL CARRIES AMIN INTERVIEW WITH TURKISH CORRESPONDENT

Part I

LD281710 Kabul in English to Europe 1900 GMT 27 Jul 79 LD

[Text of interview granted by Prime Minister Hafizollah Amin to (Yelder Jawdi), correspondent of the Turkish daily HURRIYET, at the Ministry of Foreign Affairs on 23 July--read by announcer]

[Text] Question: Land reform is a very important issue for those countries which have a feudalistic construction. What are the economic and political difficulties which you have faced in relation to this issue?

Answer: The pride of the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan and the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan is in this--that it has completed free land distribution to landless peasants and those with small landholdings in the shortest period of time, namely, during the 14 months of existence of the Khalqi order, and in 6 months of the implementation of the program of land reform. Economic difficulties in relation to transportation facilities, financial and agricultural assistance to farmers and the like existed which, due to co-operation of certain friendly and fraternal countries, have partially been removed. From the political point of view, the support accorded by agents of the parasitic exploitative and oppressive fugitives of Afghanistan and collusion of imperialism--the reactionaries of Pakistan and Iran and leftist extremists with them--have also created difficulties, but in no way could and can these prove an obstacle in the implementation of our program of land reforms.

Question: What do you think with regard to the stand of Western news sources in relation to the Afghan revolution?

Answer: Using the term Western sources in this context is not good, because everywhere, as it has a north and a south also has a west and an east to it. Any direction from where it begins has no end. But if you would mean imperialistic, reactionary and antirevolutionary news sources, you yourself objectively and without any solidarity in relations with them, with your high journalistic honesty, think and introduce whatever you see here now in Afghanistan to the toiling peoples and to the (?parasites) of your country. [sentence as heard] We who look upon it from a class viewpoint feel that all their accusations and lies are (?shaming) to the progressive humanity, and we are fully confident that all publications and propaganda by the imperialistic countries about Afghanistan are baseless and unsound, inasmuch as they are (deviating) all facts about our country and want to create by this means difficulty for us. I do not see any fact in the provocations and propaganda of the imperialists.

Question: You called your new regime the dictatorship of the working class. Your stand with regard to land ownership has now become evident. I want to know your specific stand regarding ownership of means of production, private ownership of houses, motor vehicles and small businesses, and the role of private enterprises and the form of local trade and banking. To what limit are the people allowed to leave inheritance or benefit from it?

Answer: You should have, as a well-informed journalist, fully established our nature, because all principles and bases of our order have been analyzed and evaluated on different occasions in the speeches and interviews of the great leader of the people of Afghanistan, Nur Mohammad Taraki, secretary general of the Central Committee of the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan and president of the Revolutionary Council, my own speeches and interviews, and in the theoretical documents and publications of our party, and have been clearly and frankly announced.

We are progressing ahead towards the construction of a society void of exploitation of the individual by the individual. We are not opposed to private ownership. We are against exploitative and oppressive ownership, have never not only not opposed the private ownership of houses, cars, and small businesses, which represent a good patriotic life and not provide the grounds for sucking of blood of others, but we have respected them so that our compatriots should have a confident and honorable life in their houses. We have frankly declared that we are not only encouraging private initiatives of the nation and patriotic traders, but that their patriotic services will also always be [word indistinct] supported by us. We respect just laws regarding inheritance, and every patriotic person can benefit from it with confidence. The inheritance right of every individual in our country is fully secure.

Question: Whoever visits Kabul can establish in a short period of time that the propaganda of the opposition regarding the position of the new regime against Islam is not in accordance to the facts. Whether with the advent of the sacred month of Ramadan, as claimed by a number of foreign sources, restrictions will be imposed on the rendering of Islamic faith?

Answer: The enemies of our Khalqi order level treacherous propaganda and shamelessly level accusations against us. As you yourself admit and see that in our beloved country, Afghanistan, our pious compatriots always benefit from full freedom in the performance of their religious obligations with pride. We in the same manner that respect all the high values of the sacred faith, also are profoundly interested in it and defend its high values. In the month of Ramadan also we are not only not imposing any restrictions on performance of religious obligations, but also provide many facilities and aids for (their Islam) performance, for the toiling (Muslims) so that they would perform their religious obligations in complete freedom and in a calm atmosphere.

Question: Pakistan is helping with a number of Afghan refugees. What do you think about this attitude of your neighboring country? What are your views regarding the atomic power and capacity of Pakistan?

Answer: We can never call them refugees. They are criminals, because they have lost their lands, their exploitative lands, (?stands) and means of despotism, due to the Great Saur Revolution. Therefore in reality they escape from the people of Afghanistan, and escape to Pakistan and they are being helped there. They are the real enemies of the revolution of Afghanistan and the enemies of the free society. They are not refugees, but they have these privileges, parasites who lived on the toil and work of the toilers of Afghanistan. Our toiling people look with hatred on the assistances provided by the reactionaries of Pakistan to the antirevolutionary elements and fugitive criminals, and the funds and arms placed at their disposal, and in addition join with them numerous other (personnel) and, contrary to the spirit of good neighborliness, peaceful coexistence and principles of the United Nations, attack our country. Our toiling people are confident that the toiling people of Pakistan, too, with their high humanistic spirit, abhor this and consider it their duty to fight against them valorously. The atomic capacity and power of Pakistan has not realized so far, but any effort for it is considered, similar to our toiling Pakistani brethren, by us as regretful.

Question: Can you name, in addition to Pakistan, any other country such as Islamic countries who would be involved in this issue--that is, they assist those who are called criminals by some and refugees by others?

Answer: The varied assistances of imperialistic, reactionary and leftist extremist regimes with the criminals who are against the Saur Revolution are revealed in a documented manner by different publications all over the world, as well as progressive world sources. No doubt if you, too, would dare to admit it, you cannot deny that world publications, in addition to the support given to the said criminals by Pakistan and Iran, also named the support of Saudi Arabia, America, China and Egypt too.

Part II

LD282350 Kabul in English to Europe 1900 GMT 28 Jul 79 LD

[Second half of the press interview granted by Prime Minister Hafizollah Amin to Turkish newspaper correspondent (Yelder Jawdi)]

[Text] Question: In case of a sudden attack by one of your neighboring countries, are you thinking of direct intervention of the Soviet Union at the request of your government? Will Afghanistan sometime consider joining the Warsaw Pact? Do you have the intention to join the COMECON?

Answer: At the very moment our soil is persistently aggressed upon, and our toiling people are fending them off with valor. In case of a large and sudden attack by any country on the soil of our country, we are entitled to take any kind of help from any friendly and fraternal country. The Democratic Republic of Afghanistan is determined to remain a non-aligned country and faithful to peace, and we are trying to be an active member of this movement and are working for its consolidation and favor its greater effectiveness. We are not going to join the Warsaw Pact, even though it has been formed to defend against aggression, or any other military pact. From the viewpoint of economics, the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan resorts to any measures that will be compatible to the interests of the toiling people of Afghanistan.

Question: Is there a part of Afghanistan which is not under the control of the new regime?

Answer: In our country, all the provinces are under complete control of the Khalqi regime and its red banner is (?waving) in all points of Afghanistan. What part of our country is not part of this Khalqi regime and is not under effective administration of our Khalqi state? But the antirevolutionary elements and our foreign enemies attack here and there and aggress upon land, villages and schools until a number of innocents (?die) to defend our revolution.

Question: Turkey has a long history of friendship and bilateral cooperation with the people of Afghanistan. We Turks never forget that Afghanistan was the first country to recognize our independence after the war with the forces of imperialism and declare this to our diplomats. With due consideration to this, do you think that in the coming years assistance and bilateral cooperation will be resumed?

Answer: At the last meeting with the ministers of industry [word indistinct] which was convened in Kapul, I met the industries minister of Turkey and I was happy over my meeting with him. During my meeting with him, I expressed the [word indistinct] of my country for Turkish aid. We welcome every kind of assistance from the friendly country of Turkey and will be glad of this.

Question: Your country is a member of the Islamic conference and of the nonaligned movement. In case of difference among the resolutions passed by these two important organizations, as it occurred in the case of (?Turkey), you will side with the nonaligned countries?

Answer: We do not (?practise) Islam as opposed to the interests of the toilers. We side with the toilers and with the world. We judge independently and separately, in accordance with the realities of the situation. When something happens in the world, we analyze it in the context of the interests of the toilers, not as fanatics. Our policy is to assess occurrences in accordance with the interests of the toiling of Islam and the toilers of the world.

Question: You have stated that the Afghan Government will help various peoples, Pakhtuns, Baluchis, to the development of their cultures. Have you considered making use of Turkish specialists or utilization of Turkish books for the Turkish-speaking peoples such as Turkmens, Tadzhiks and Uzbeks?

Answer: You know that the Tadzhiki and Uzbeki languages are entirely different from the Turkish language, and I do not know whether any difference exists between Turkmeni and Turkish languages or not but in the context of books and in the (scripts) this difference does not exist. Our people cannot make use of Turkish books. We are trying to make use of every possible source for the development of the culture of our Turkmen people.

Correspondent: It seems, Imlri wazir, my questions are finished. Now I wish to know do you have any message for the Turkish people.

Imlri wazir: I am (?convinced) that I convey through you my sincere sentiments to the workers, peasants and other toilers of Turkey. I hope you will reflect these amiable and fraternal sentiments of mine in your newspaper. I wish all the toilers of the brother country of Turkey a bright and tranquil future.

INDIA

DELHI ANNOUNCES MORE CABINET PORTFOLIOS

BK301602 Delhi Domestic Service in English 1530 GMT 30 Jul 79 BK

[Text] Portfolios of some more ministers were announced this evening in a communique issued from Rashtrapati Shavan [president's house]:

Mr. C. Subramaniam gets defense.

Mr T. A. Pai, petroleum and chemicals with additional charge of railways.

Mr Brahmananda Reddy is the new minister for industries.

Dr Karan Singh gets education.

Mr Biju Patnaik will be the minister for steel, mines and coal.

Mr Rabi Ray gets back health and family welfare.

Mr Purushottam Kaushik will be in charge of information and broadcasting.

Mr H. R. Khanna is the law, justice and company affairs minister.

Mr. Hitendra Desai, commerce and civil supplies.

Mr Fazlur Rahman, tourism and civil aviation.

Mr Brahm Prakash, agriculture and irrigation.

Mr Ram Kinkar, works, housing and rehabilitation.

Mr Zulfiquar Ullah, communications and Muslim Waqf property.

Mr Mohammad Shafi Qureshi, labor.

And Mr K. C. Pant, energy.

A new Ministry for Rural Reconstruction is being set up with Mr Bhanu Pratap Singh as minister in charge. He is a minister of state. Another minister of state, Mr Janeshwar Mishra, will be in charge of shipping and transport. The rest of the portfolios will be held by the prime minister pending their allocations. The portfolios for six ministers of state are yet to be announced.

It may be recalled that the portfolios of home, finance and external affairs were already announced. The deputy prime minister, Mr Chavan, is the home minister. Mr H. N. Bahuguna the finance minister, and Mr S. N. Mishra holds the external affairs portfolio.

PAKISTAN

HAQ DISCUSSES ECONOMIC ISSUES, ANNOUNCES SOME RELIEF

BK271733 Karachi Domestic Service in English 1700 GMT 27 Jul 79 BK

[Text] The president, General Mohammad Ziaul Haq, has announced the withdrawal of taxes on kerosene oil, dry milk and [cooking] gas for domestic use levied in this year's budget in order to provide relief to the common man. Addressing the nation over the radio and television network this evening, he said it has also been decided that one house of each family in self-occupancy would be exempt from wealth tax. Details in this connection will be announced separately.

The president also announced that government servants drawing a salary up to 1,500 rupees per month will be allowed dearness [cost of living] of 40 rupees a month. This allowance will be admissible on the salaries to be drawn on the first of next month. He said this, along with house rent and dearness [allowance] increase already announced, would give a minimum benefit of 80 rupees and maximum 245 rupees a month to various salary groups from grade 1 to grade 16. This dearness allowance will also be available to the personnel of the armed forces.

Gen Mohammad Ziaul Haq said measures for the welfare of workers would be taken in the light of the report of the Labor Commission. The minister concerned had been directed to submit soon its recommendations in this regard. To provide similar relief to the pensioners, a committee has been constituted which would give its report within 2 months.

To effect economy in government expenditure, it has been decided to reduce allocations to the federal and provincial government's development funds by 800 million rupees. There will be a reduction of 800 million rupees in nondevelopment expenditure. This will also cover defenses. A ministerial committee has been set up at the federal level to effect this policy. The provincial governments will set up similar committees for this purpose. It has also been decided that no new cells be created. The federal and provincial administrative structure will be reviewed in order to effect economy.

The government will also review the expenditure on foreign embassies with a view to curtailing it. It was also being contemplated to close down embassies in countries which have no embassies in Pakistan. A committee for this purpose has been set up to report by 31 August.

The president said foreign tours would be cut down, and the number of members of delegations going abroad will be reduced to the minimum.

The import of cars above 1,600 cc's for personal use would be banned. Under the present import policy, luxury items including cars, air conditioners and color televisions were already banned and these items can be imported only under the gift or baggage scheme.

Gen Mohammad Ziaul Haq said simplicity and austerity would be observed in official functions. He hoped high officials will personally set an example in this regard. These measures would also be applicable to corporations and semigovernment organizations. The president (appealed) to all the countrymen to minimize their spendings and (use) to austere living and inculcate the habits of savings to meet the situation. He said they could reduce the consumption of various commodities such as tea, ghee [edible oil] and sugar.

He said the government was trying its best to control the prices, which have risen due to continued worldwide inflation. The best way to stabilize prices was that consumers should cut down their needs, the business community should not indulge in unjust profiteering and the entire nation should increase production and mobilize savings. The president said keeping in view the sentiments of the people on the budget, he had called a meeting of economic experts of the country and constituted a seven-member committee which gave its recommendations to the government.

Besides, the press and the intellectuals had also put forward useful suggestions. All these recommendations and suggestions had been considered by the government and they had come to the conclusion that the budget had been prepared on the correct line.

He said economic difficulties had arisen due to the burden of foreign loans obtained over the past years. This year alone they have to repay 7 billion rupees on account of foreign debts. Besides, the oil bill, which stood at 660 million rupees in 1972-73, has gone up to 9.35 billion rupees this year. Thus, on these two accounts alone they needed 16.35 billion rupees.

The president said they could mobilize resources either through further loans or by generating their own resources through additional taxes. After much consideration, they had reached the conclusion that, as a self-respecting nation, there was no way left to them but to try to stand on their own feet. The president said he appreciates that the budget had put additional burden on the people and there was increase in prices. He said their difficulties were due to the worldwide inflation affecting developing countries like Pakistan, lack of hard work and discipline adversely affecting production, and the increasing trend of profiteering and hoarding. By hard work they could increase the industrial production and follow the example of the farmers who had produced crops of wheat and rice. While the government had its own responsibility, in the same way a great responsibility devolves on the society itself. The setting up of price resistance committees in the cities was a step in the right direction. He said the government is seriously considering a scheme to open cooperative stores where the people of low-income groups and the general public could get items of their daily necessities at reasonable rates. At present such stores were catering to the needs of government employees.

The president referred to the criticism of the budget and pointed out that it had been prepared by experts within the framework of economic priorities and political guidelines given by the Cabinet. It had been endeavored in the budget to place the burden only on that section of the society which could bear it. He called upon the people to meet the challenge of economic difficulties with full confidence and determination, and as a self-respecting nation try to stand on their own feet.

The president also referred to the steps taken by the present government to revive the economy. He said the stagnation of the past had been broken and the signs of improvement have now been visible. There was increase in industrial production and 30 percent increase in exports this year. He said they, however, needed more efforts to achieve their economic goals. He said, despite the economic difficulties, efforts were also being made to intensify oil exploration. The government has decided to prepare a comprehensive plan for the conservation of energy in view of further increase in the prices of oil abroad. He appealed to the nation to voluntarily cut down consumption of electricity, oil, petrol and gas.

The president also referred to the pressures being put on Pakistan to accept unjust and discriminatory restrictions on its program of peaceful uses of atomic energy. He said although this had an adverse bearing on their economic aid, yet the whole nation and the government accepted the challenge. He said due to lack of energy resources Pakistan had no alternative but to attain the capability of developing nuclear technology. He held out the assurance that they will pursue this policy determinedly. They would not compromise their national interests.

The president also referred to the dictates of the holy month of Ramadan and prayed to God to make this month a month of blessings and bounty for them. He urged the people to fashion their lives in accordance with the spirit of the holy month. He urged them to strictly observe its sanctity.

SRI LANKA

PRESIDENT WANTS PARLIAMENTARY COMMITTEE ON TAMIL CHARGES

BK271147 Colombo International Service in English 1045 GMT 27 Jul 79 BK

[Text] The president, Mr J.R. Jayewardene, has informed the leader of the opposition, Mr A. Amrithalingam, that he intends requesting Parliament to appoint a select committee of Parliament to investigate and report on certain matters referred to by the leader of the opposition in a letter which has been handed over by Mr Amrithalingam to the president. In this letter the TULF [Tamil United Liberation Front] has alleged that there was complicity by some members of the police force in Jaffna in certain cases of homicide. Judicial inquiries in respect of these alleged homicides are now proceeding.

In his reply to the letter, President Jayewardene says that the proposed select committee of Parliament would comprise representatives of all parties represented in the House, including the Tamil United Liberation Front and the Sri Lanka Freedom Party.

KEUNEMAN OUSTED AS CP GENERAL SECRETARY

OW291812 Hong Kong AFP in English 1756 GMT 29 Jul 79 OW

[Text] Colombo, Jul 29 (AFP)--Pieter Keuneman, who was general secretary of the Sri Lanka Communist Party (Moscow wing) for the past 30 years, was ousted from the key post today. The Central Committee appointed 62-year-old Keuneman as deputy chairman of the party--a less influential post though higher in status.

Keuneman was minister of housing and construction in the coalition government of former Prime Minister Mrs. Sirimavo Bandaranaike from 1970 to 1977. The post of general secretary of the party was filled by K.P. Silva, 55 who was deputy general secretary. Mr. Silva, who has been a member of the Central Committee for the past 25 years, took to politics when he was sacked from his post as machine minder at the government leather corporation for participating in a strike in 1947.

The Communist Party along with its left wing ally, the Trotskyite Lanka Sama Samaja Party, was routed at the general election in 1977, failing to win even a single seat in parliament.